







A  
RELATION  
IN FORM of JOURNAL,  
OF THE  
VOIAGE And RESIDENCE  
Which  
The most EXCELLENT and most MIGHTY PRINCE  
CHARLS THE II  
KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

Hath made in Holland, from the 25 of May,  
to the 2 of June, 1660.

*Rendered into English out of the Original French,*

By

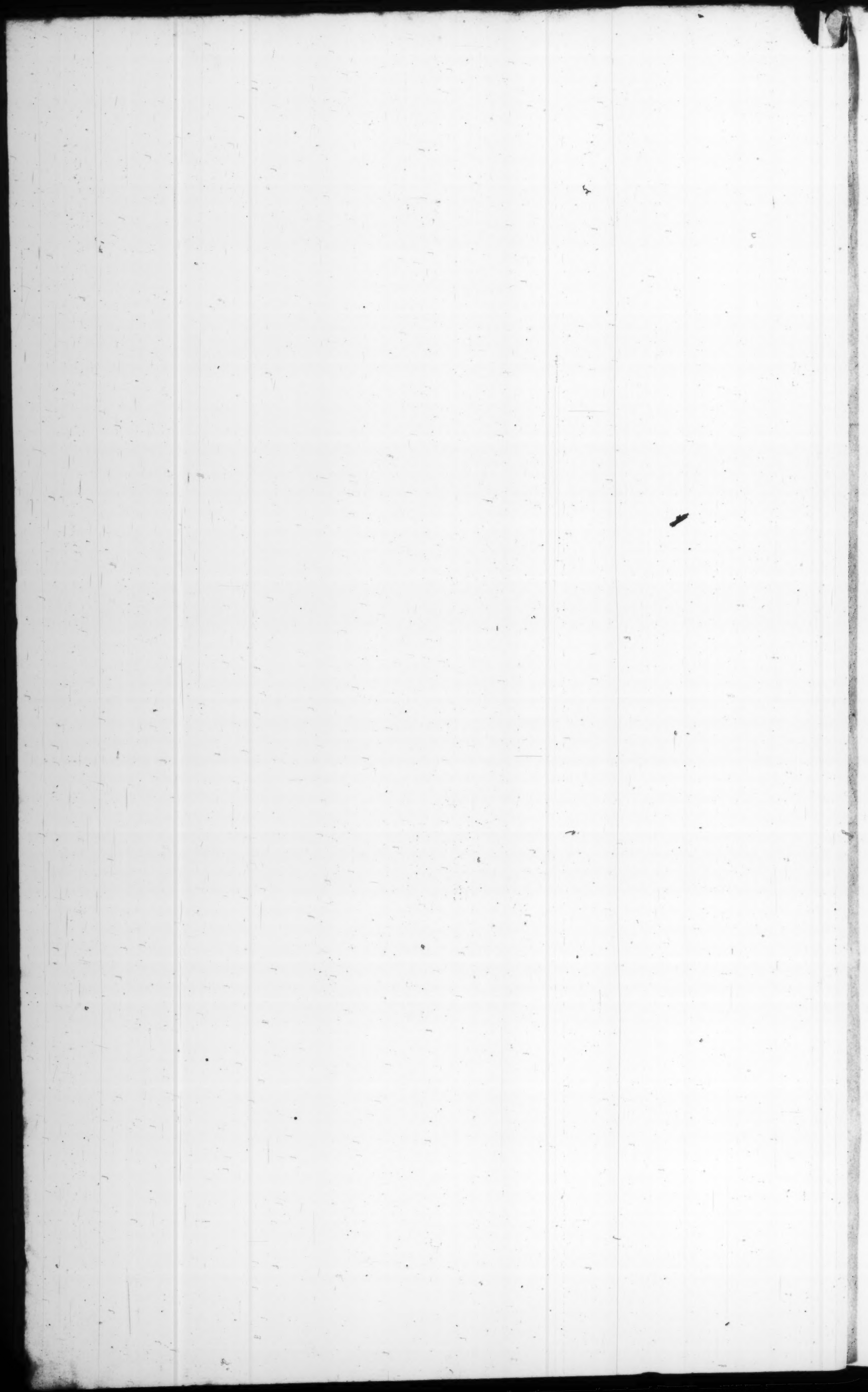
Sir WILLIAM LOWER, Knight.



H A G U E,  
Printed by A D R I A N V L A C K,  
Anno M. DC. LX.

*with Priviledge of the Estates of Holland and West-Friesland.*





THE PRINTER TO THE READER.

**I**F ever was a Relation, whose truth might be indubitable, it is questionlesse this which I give you at present. It was composed on the Publick Acts, drawn from the Registers of the Estate, and exposed to the eys of those who were ey-witnesses of the things whereof it treateth, and made the speeches which are inserted there, and which are so faithfully related, that except one onely, there is none which was not pronounced in the same manner as you see them here written. After this; one cannot doubt, that it may not one day serve advantageously the History of the time, whose mervellous revolution of the affairs of England, shall make one of the principal parts. It is requisite the world should know the particularities, which you shall not find but in this discourse, and I think to oblige my Country, in publishing the marks of affection and good will, which one of the first Kings of Christendom hath left it. The Relation is French, because the King would use that tongue, during the residence, whereof you have here the recital, though he that composed it, hinders it not to be extant in other languages, but would that all people of the Universe should know it. I confess, it would have been more proper to have put it forth as soon as it was made, immediately after the Kings departure, and I would have given you this satisfaction if the diligence of those men that graved the Plates, had answered my desire; But I cease not to hope, that it will not be ill received, and that this production, though tardive, will have its agreements, as well as the fruits, which though given by nature but in a late season, please notwithstanding, and are carefully preserved. I confess also, that some faults are escaped in the Impression, which all the diligent care of the Corrector could not avoid. There is not any though, that I know, which alters the sense, and which your discretion may not either correct, or excuse.



Extract out of the Priviledge of the Estates of Holland and West-Friesland.

**T**He Estates of Holland and west-Friesland make known, that Adrian Vlack dwelling at the Hague, having remonstrated to us, that he had caused to be printed, at his great expense, a Book entitled, A Relation of the Voyage and Residence which the most Excellent and most Mighty Prince, CHARLS THE SECOND, King of Great Britain, &c. Hath made into Holland from the 25 of May to the 2 of June 1660. Enriched with divers fair Plates, not only in the French tongue, but also in the Dutch, and English, &c. And fearing that some one might counterfeit it to his great Damage: We have consented and granted by these Presents, that the said Adrian Vlack may cause the said Book to be imprinted, with prohibition to all other persons to imprint, or distribute in our Province the said Book, or part of it, in any language, or form whatsoever, nor counterfeit the said Plates in any kind, during the space of ten Years; on pain of Confiscation of all the Copies, and of three hundred pounds besides.



A  
RELATION  
Of the  
VOYAGE AND RESIDENCE  
Which His Most Excellent MAJESTY  
CHARLS THE II  
KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

Hath made in Holland, from the 25 of May,  
to the 2 of June 1660.



When the Parliament began at London, the fourth day of May, in this present Year 1660. The beginning of free Parliament. it was no new thing in the noble breast of his Excellence the Lord General Monck, Commander in Chief of the English Army in Scotland, as sensibly touch'd with the calamities, wherewith he saw his poor country so long afflicted, to think of the means to establish there the Monarchal government, grounded upon the old and primitive Laws of the Estate. This could not be a free Parliament, and such a one as the whole Kingdom demanded, if it were not composed of two Houses, viz. the Higher House of Lords or Peers, and the Lower House of Commons, or Deputies of the Provinces. For the same violence which had destroyed the essential form of the estate, had so disfigured that illustrious Body, in cutting off one of its principal members; that being incapable to act for the important affairs, which made the

A con-



*The King's  
Letter to  
the Parlia-  
ment.*

convocation of that great assembly to be judged absolutely necessary if it opened not the Higher house which tyranny had shut up, it must of necessity find it fit to repeal the Lords, who had voice and place there for so many Ages; I say many Ages, because it may be truly affirmed, that this custom is no less ancient than Monarchy it self, since that from the time that it came out of the hands of the Britans and Saxons, to passe into the family of those that possesse it at present, the Estates of England never assembled but the Peers were called, as well as the Deputies from the towns of the Kingdom. The resolution which was taken on this occasion was not so soon executed, and scarce had the two Houses began their assemblies to labour in regulating the government, which the pass'd disorders had perverted into a miserable Anarchy; but there appeared, on the twelfth of the same moneth of May, at the dore, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber, named Sir John Greenvil, who demanded permission to present Letters to the House from his Majesty. That Sacred name, which not long since was the aversion of varlets and fanaticks, was heard with veneration, and inspired into that illustrious assembly such extraordinary and advantageous motions for the King, that it was impossible for it to expresse them, as we also will not undertake to represent them here upon paper. It sufficeth to say, that not above three or four months before, it had been a crime of high treason to speak in Parliament in behalf of the King; but now no sooner is that great name pronounc'd, then one sees a general joy in the countenance of all the commons, and observes a most high respect for that divine character. They caused the Gentleman to enter: The Speakers of the two Houses receive the King's Letters from his hand, and make the Secretary to read them, every one, in the meane time, with the greatest expressive submission of the world, standing bare headed.

The two Houses compose but one sole Parliament, and they are two members of one and the same body: so that the King in writing to each of them, upon one and the same subject, might well make use of one Letter, and addresse it not only under di-  
vers

vers inscriptions, to the two Houses; but also to General Monck for the Army; to Admiral Montague for the Fleet; and to the Major of London for the Capital town of his Kingdom, which were all united with one and the same affection, and laboured unanimously to make one and the same design to succeed. His Majesty added thereunto an excellent Declaration, for the safety and repose of those, who tortured in their consciences, for having partaken in the rebellion, might fear the punishment of it, and in that fear might oppose the tranquility of the Estate, and the calling in of their lawful Prince. It is printed and published, as well as the Letter: but that shall not hinder me to say, that there was never seen a more perfect assemblage of all the most excellent natural qualities, and of all the virtues, as well Royal, as Christian, wherewith a great Prince may be endowed, then was found in those two wonderfull productions. They breath but piety and zeal for the glory of God and for Religion, but tenderesse for the afflictions of his people, but esteem for the Parliament, but firmness for the conversation of the King's rights, an admirable prudence for the regulating of affairs, an inexemplar conduct for the re-establishment of the government in its former estate, love for the good, indulgence for the seduced, and a more then Christian clemency for criminals, or rather for crime it self: for a crime, I say, so black, and so abominable, that as there hath not been an example in history, since the creation of the world, so it is to be hoped that the goodnesse of his Majesty, will not make it serve for example to the following ages. Both one and t'other wrought the effect, which the King promised to himself from them, since they fully gained the hearts, which the miseries of the time pass'd, had already very much disposed to acknowledge their Prince. For the Letter and Declaration were no sooner read, but the Parliament declared that the sentiments of the King were good, lawful, generous, and conformable to the fundamental laws of the Estate, the government whereof ought to be composed of a King, of Lords or Peers, and of Commons; and judging that the people would be well satisfied in the Declaration which the King had granted

*The King  
sends a ge-  
neral Act  
of Obliv-*  
*ion.*



them; the Parliament ordained, at the same time, that most humble thanks should be returned to his Majesty for the favourable Letter which he graciously had written to them: That to disengage his Majesty from the place where he was, and to facilitate his passage, they ordered him presently a sum of fifty thousand pounds sterling, which was increased with another of ten thousand, by the inhabitants of the City of London: That the Admiral Montague should go, with his Fleet, to attend the King's orders on the coast of Holland: That the two Houses, and City of London, should send to beseech him, by their Deputies, to come forthwith to take possession of the Kingdoms, which God and his Right had given him; and that, in the mean time, Sir John Grenvil should be dispatched with the Parliaments answer, and should carry to Breda the resolutions and prayers of the two Houses, or rather the just impatience which all England had to see again their Sovereign, after a sad absence of so many years.

*The Army  
declares it  
self.*

But that which is most remarkable in these resolutions, is, that they were not taken after a long contestation, nor upon a simple acquiescent of the assembly, but by the expresse suffrages and upon the universal and unanimous consent of all the Deputies of the two Houses, who laboured in emulation of each other, which should give the most proofs of affection. The Parliament also permitted General Monck to send M<sup>r</sup> Clarges, his brother-in-law, accompanied with some Officers of the Army, to assure his Majesty of the fidelity and obedience of the Army; which had made publick and solemn protestations thereof, after the Letter and Declaration was communicated unto them by the General.

*The Speaker of the  
Lower  
House his  
discourse  
to Sr. John  
Grenvil.*

But to the end one may see plainly, what the sentiments were of all the English on this occasion, I will not fear to report here the very words which the Speaker of the house of Commons said to the Gentleman, which had delivered him Letters

„ from his Majesty. It is impossible for me, said he, to expresse  
 „ the acknowledgment and submission with which the Commons  
 „ assembled here in Parliament, have received the Letter, where-  
 „ with his Majesty was pleased to honour them: The thing speaks  
 „ it self, you have seen it with your eys, and heard it with your  
 ears

ears. Our Bels, our Bonfires, and the report of our Artillery, have already begun to proclaim the King, and to publish our joy. We have made known to the People, that our King, the glory of England, is returning unto his Kingdom, and have heard resound in our ears these agreeable protestations, that they are ready to receive him, and their hearts open to lodge him; and as well the Parliament, as People have already cried aloud together with one voice in their prayers to the King of Kings, *Long live King Charles the second.* I have also to tell you, continued he, that the Parliament, not willing that you should return without some mark of acknowledgment to the King, your Sovereign and ours, hath ordained you the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, to buy you a Jewel, to make you to remember the honour which his Majesty hath done you, in charging you with a Commission of this nature, whereof you have so well acquitted your self, that the Parliament hath commanded me to give you thanks.

We must confesse, that there is something very extraordinary in this marvellous revolution; but it is also certain, that there is nothing miraculous in it. The King was not surpris'd thereat. God us'd him in the conduct of this great work. He had laboured therein; he had observed the dispositions and knew the progresses thereof; and in this foresight he departed from Bruxels the last of March, to go to Breda. And though since in the same month, he went sometimes to Bruxels and to Antwerp, he was resolv'd notwithstanding not to remain there, but to betake him to the Princess Royal his sister.

Many considerations oblig'd him to depart the Territories under the obedience of the King of Spain in this conjuncture of affairs; but the sole convenience which he had at Breda, to receive at all times Posts from England, which pass'd and re-pass'd every day and hour, and to go from thence unto Holland, to expedite the return into his Kingdom, might invite him to transfer his Court there for a while. He arriv'd there the 14. of April, and was the same day complemented by M<sup>r</sup>. Snel, old Burgemaster, in the name of the Magistrate, who would likewise

*The King  
arrives at  
Breda.*

B           oblige



oblige the Town to make a solemn entrance to his Majesty, but the Princess Royall hindred it for most considerable reasons. The 17<sup>th</sup> the Lord Mordant arrived there, with full assurances of the good will of the Parliament, and that it would labour indubitably for the re-establishment of the King as soon as it should be compleat, and that the entrance into it should be made the day that had been named for it.

*Lambert's  
defeat.*

From that time forward, there passed not a day almost that the King received not some remarkable news, upon which he might ground infallible hopes of his re-establishment. The 25. of April Sir John Grenvil, since Earl of Bath, and Sir John Boys, brought him intelligence of the defeat of General Lambert; he had been prisoner in the Tower of London, by vertue of an Ordinance of the Councel of Estate, and made an escape thence with design to put himself in the head of those that would oppose Monarchal government; but he was beaten, and taken by Colonel Ingoldsby, and brought back unto his former Prison, before he could assemble troops enough, to form the body of an Army. He received the same day Letters from Admiral Montague, which continued to assure him of the good estate of the affairs of the Kingdom, and of the sincerity of his intentions, of which he had already given proofs many months before when Sir George Booth took up Arms for the King, under the name of good Englishmen, which demanded the convocation of a Free-Parliament. The

*The Prince  
of Orenge  
comes to  
Breda.*

Prince of Orenge, his Nephew, was at Breda the 16. of the same moneth, and every day some Prince, or person of quality, came to rejoice with his Majesty for the happy change of his fortune, whereof they began to have almost infallible assurances. Prince

*As also  
Prince  
Frederic of  
Nassau.*

Frederic of Nassau, brother to Prince Maurice, of whom we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, arrived there the 2. of May, with the Princess his wife, from his government of Bergen op Zoom; and the Duke of Brunswic Lunenburg, who resides at Hannover, came there four daies after. The visit of this Prince, which is no lesse considerable through the excellent qualities which he possesseth, then through the Extent of his Domi-

*And the  
Duke of  
Brunswic  
Lunen-  
burg.*

nions,



nions, was so agreeable to his Majesty, that he could not forbear to testify it to him on all occasions, and in a most obliging manner: infomuch that he would voluntarily sup with his Highness, accompanied with the Dukes his brothers, and live with him in a confidence, which might make him to hope for a very particular good will for the future.

The 14 of May, a day fatal to the most potent Kingdom of Christendom, for the death of the two last Kings, was that which fully assured the King of the revolution of the affairs of his Kingdom, through the advertisement which came to Breda of what was done in Parliament the eleventh of the same month, as we have spoken of it before; and the next day, after the news was brought, being the 15, they being of great importance, were sent to the Hague, by Letters from the Princessse Royal, which were seen in the Assembly of the Estates General. The Estates of the Province of Holland, who were at that time assembled in a body, and had by their wisdom foreseen, in the disposition of the affairs of England, the change which would apparently arrive there, had also foreseen by their prudence, the advertisement which was given of the Declaration of the Parliament. For on Thursday the 13 of May, before it could be known what passed at London, that illustrious Senate, making reflection upon the present constitution of affairs, and on the appearances of the near and indubitable re-establishment of the King, resolved that M<sup>r</sup>. Beverweert, Strevelshouck, Vlooswijck, and Teylingen, Deputies at the Assembly from the Nobility, and from the Towns of Dort, Amsterdam, and Alckmaer, should depart immediately after they knew the intention of the Parliament, to make known to the King of great Britain the affection of this Province for the person of his Majesty, and for all the Royall Family, to testify unto him the joy and satisfaction they had to see infallible dispositions, almost ready to place him in the Throne of his Ancestors; and to assure him of the strong inclination which they had to make with him, and with the Kingdoms under his authority, a firm, and indissoluble alliance, for the mutual conservation of the common interests of his Estate, and of this Re-

*They know  
at Breda  
the Decla-  
tion of  
the Parlia-  
ment.*

*The news  
whereof is  
carried to  
the Hague.*

*The Estates  
of Holland  
send Depu-  
ties to the  
King.*

publick; But chiefly to make him offers of service, and to beseech him to do this Province the honour to reside there, as in a place most commodious for communication with his Subjects for his passage into England; and to receive there the effects of the most sincere protestations of respect and amity, which they caused to be made unto him by their Deputies. They had also order to insist particularly upon this last point, as on the most important of their commission, and to use to this purpose the most civil and most engaging terms, that interest of Estate, and affection for the good of their country could dictate to them. They enjoined also the same Deputies to officiate with the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the King's brothers, and with the Princess Royall, his Sister, and that instance should be made in the Assembly of the States General, that the same offices might be made of their part with his Majesty, and with all the Royal persons.

*The Estates  
General  
send Deputies  
to the  
King.*

The last point of this Resolution was executed the next day, when M<sup>r</sup>. de Wit, Pensionary Councillor, Keeper of the great seal, and Lieutenant of the Fiefs of Holland, was in the Assembly of the States General, where it was resolved, that M<sup>r</sup>. de Ripperda Lord of Buirse, Deputy to the States General of the Province of Gelderland; M<sup>r</sup>. de Merode, Lord of Rumme, Deputy from the Nobility of Holland to the Assembly of the same States General, named to the extraordinary Embassage of Spain; and Guldewagen of Holland, Vrybergen of Zealand, Renfoude of Utrecht, Velsen of Friesland, and Isbrants of Groning should go to Breda to congratulate the King for his glorious re-establishment, and do with his Majesty, with the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and with the Princess Royall, the same office which the Deputies of the Province of Holland had order to do with him, in the name of their Superiours.

The States of Holland pretended, that their Deputation would have no effect, until they should have advertisement of the Declaration of the Parliament; not, that they doubted of its intention, but because they judged, that it imported the service of the King, so to use it whereby not to prevent the Parliament, and to do nothing rashly in an affair of this consequence, where civi-

vili-



vility done out of season, was both incommodious and unprofitable. Notwithstanding forasmuch as it was necessary that his Majesty should know the sentiments of the Estates, they ordained that he should have assurance thereof under hand, by officers efficacious and capable to express them well; and to this purpose, they judged it fit that the person of M<sup>r</sup> Lewes of Nassau, Lord of Lecque and Beverweert, &c. Serjeant Major General of the Armies of the United Provinces, and Governour of the Bosch, should be so much the more proper for that, as the devoirs which he was obliged to render to the King, in his particular, might serve for pretext to his voyage. And, indeed, the person of this Lord should be extremely agreeable, not only because of the affection which he had witnessed for the affairs of his Majesty during his persecution, and because of the alliance which the Lord of Ossery, eldest son of the Marquess of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, of the illustrious House of Butler, and now Lord Steward of England, hath taken in his House; but also, and principally, because of the great imploiments which he hath in his country, and of the excellent qualities which are found in his person. All considerations, which obliged him to see the King before he did the functions of publick Minister. He arrived at Breda on Saturday morning, the 15 of May, and executed his Commission so happily, that the King, reserving but the open declaration of his good will for the Deputies when they should be arrived, disposed himself to receive the offers and civilities which they had order to make him, with so much the more advantage and glory for this Estate, and for M<sup>r</sup> Beverweert in particular, as Don John de Monroy who arrived the same day at Breda, had prayed his Majesty, from the Marquess of Caracene, General of the King of Spains Armies in Flanders, to take his way through the Provinces under the obedience of his Catholick Majesty, and to embark in one of the ports of those quarters, to return to his Kingdoms. Some report at that time, and even those, who took pains to observe what passed at Breda, during the abode which the King made there, as sure, that Don John de Monroy had also made known to the King, that

*M<sup>r</sup>. Beverweert goes to Breda.*

*The Marquess of Caracene desires the King to pass into Flanders.*



the arrears due to the troops, which the King of Spain entertained for the service of his Majesty, were at Bruxels, and that he might cause them to be paid as he passed. But this appeared not, no more then what passed in the conference, which the Duke of York had some daies before, with the Marquess of Caracene himself, in the town of Antwerp, by order of the King, who would not go there in person, though he was pressed thereunto through the consideration of the important affairs, which he said he had order to communicate to his Majesty. The King defended himself with the same firmness from the civilities which he sent to be made unto him, in excusing himself upon the facility which he found for his passage in the place where he was at present. I know that two reasons, principally, obliged the King to render himself, at first, to the request which M<sup>r</sup> Beverweert made him in the name of the Lords the Estates of Holland: The first, that having had advertisement, that the Parliament, and City of London sent a great number of Commissioners, he would not they should lose time in going from the Sea to Breda; and the other, that the Court was already so great, and the town so incommodated of provisions, that it would be impossible to lodge there; and diet the Deputies and their train, which were said to be three or four hundred Gentlemen, besides other Domesticks.

We have said that the news of the Parliaments Declaration, of the Army, and of the City of London, was carried to Breda, the precedent day, by Posts express, and that from thence it arrived the next day at the Hage, where the estate of affairs being changed since the resolutions of the former daies, as well the Estates General of the United Provinces, as those of the Province of Holland, pressed their Deputies to depart: And those last in particular, writ to M<sup>r</sup> Beverweert, and gave him order to signify to the King, that they had nominated already some of their body, which should be gone forthwith to congratulate his Majesty; and in the mean time to dispose him to honour that Province with his presence and abode, during the time that his affairs should oblige him to stay in the Country. They writ also, at the same time, to the Magistrates of the towns where the

the King might passe in his way, that they should make necessary preparations to receive his Majesty with all the honour and magnificence that was due to so great a Monarch.

The devotion of the day of Pentecost, which hapned the 16 of May, was cause that the Deputies departed not that day; but it hindered them not from labouring in the regulation of a most important affair, and which was judged, by the Province of Holland, to be of the greatest consequence. This Estate is composed in such manner, that notwithstanding the Sovereignty of al the United Provinces in one body, every Province ceaseth not to be Sovereign in particular; and they are all so jealous of their Sovereignty, that they suffer not the Generality to have other advantage in the Provinces, then that which is due unto them by vertue of their union, and of the perpetual alliance, which is, in some kind, more streight even then that of the Cantons Suizzers. So that the Deputies of the Estates General, being to meet with those of the Estates of Holland, in the place where these pretended to represent the Sovereignty of their Province, which acknowledgeth no superiour at home, the difficulty was to order the rank between them, and to conserve to each that which belongeth to it. The Estates of Holland, who had caused the King to be prayed, in particular, to honour their Province with his presence, would have him to be received and saluted, in their name, upon the Fronteer, would defray the charges on his way from the time he entred into the Province, and till the first day he should arrive at the Hage, as making part of his Voiage. The Estates General, who represent not, indeed, in general, but what every Province possesseth in particular, acquiesced therein, left to the Province of Holland, all the marks of Sovereignty, and consented to this, that their Deputies, after they had congratuled the King, and conducted his Majesty to the entrance into Holland, should remain without functions; conditionally notwithstanding, that the Deputies of Holland should do the honour of the House, and treating them of the Generality with civility, should give them precedence in the places, where they might meet together. The Estates

*Order of  
the precedence  
between the  
States General,  
and the Estates  
of the Province  
of Holland.*



General resolved, the same day, that the King's charges should be defrayed during the whole time he stayed in the United Provinces; and ordained likewise that provision should be made for it; but at first they met with so many difficulties, that it was absolutely impossible to execute this resolution. For the Town of Breda being already starved almost, because of the great number of persons of quality which came there every day, and the hot season permitting not provisions to be brought there from other places, there was no body would undertake to treat the King; and those that would have undertaken it, could not have accomplish'd it; so that the Estate would have had the displeasure to see their substance dissipated, at the expense of its reputation.

*Thurlo's  
Secretary  
comes to  
Breda.*

We think to relate here, as a thing most remarkable, that the same day M<sup>r</sup> Moorland, chief Commissioner under M<sup>r</sup> Thurlo, who was Secretary of Estate unto Oliver Cromwel, his chief and most confident Minister of his Tyranny, arrived at Breda, where he brought divers Letters and Notes of most great importance; forasmuch as the King discovered there a part of the intricate plots of the interreign, and likewise the perfidiousness of some of those, who owed him, without doubt, the greatest fidelity of the world. The King received him perfectly well, made him Knight, and rendred him this publick testimony, that he had received most considerable services from him for some years past.

*The Deputies of the  
Estates  
General,  
and of  
Holland,  
depart.*

The 17. the Deputies of the Estates General, whom we have named, departed from the Hage, about two a clock after dinner and embarked themselves, the same day, at Rotterdam, where the Jachts or Pinnaces, which the Estate had caused to be in readiness, attended them. Those of Holland departed in the morning, but they made not the same haste, as well because they, would not be the first in the place where the Estates were to precede, as because they had divers orders to give in the places of their passage.

*The Deputies of the  
Estates  
General  
arrive at  
Breda.*

The Deputies of the States General arrived at Breda the 18. of May after dinner; and were met with near the village of Ter-

Terheida by four Cornets of Horse of the Garrison, and arriving at the Town, they found there 12 Companies of Foot drawn up in battalia; which saluted them with their shot, whilst the Artillery thundred from the walls and bulwarks. As soon as they were come to the house which was prepared for them, they gave notice thereof to his Majesty, and next to the Dukes of York, and Gloucester, and to the Princess Royal; and towards the evening the King, and their Royal Highnesses, sent them most civil salutes by Gentlemen of their House. They understood that M<sup>r</sup> Clarges, brother-in-law to General Monck, was arrived there the same day, and that he had brought the protestations of fidelity and obedience from the Army; and the confirmation of what they had already heard of the Declaration of the Parliament: Until then the Major of the Garrison had taken orders from the Princess Royal; but the Deputies of the States General, being arrived at Breda, would transfer that honour to the King, who gave the word, *Amsterdam*; not so much for that he considered this Town as the most powerfull of all these Provinces, but for as much as he could not silence the resentiments which he had for the Magistrate; which had given him most illustrious, and most agreeable marks of its affection.

The next day there came a Post to Breda, bringing intelligence that the Garrison of Dunkerck, declared for the King, <sup>Du</sup> <sup>de</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>King</sup> and had witnessed its joy by the fire of its Cannon and Muskets. The King had the goodness to invite the Lord Lockart, Governour of the place, to express some inclination for his service, and to give him an occasion for it by the advance he had made, and the assurances he had given him, but it could gain nothing upon that spirit prepossessed, and tied so by particular interests to the house of Cromwel, untill he was constrained to leave himself to be carried away by the general motion of the whole Army, and of the Garrison it self.

The next day being the 19. the Estates General having had advertisement by publick Letters, from their Ambassadour at London, of what passed in Parliament in behalf of the King, redoubled the orders which they had given to their Deputies,

D touching



touching the complement and offices which they were to do; to the end to acquit themselves thereof with zeal and affection; and certified them, by an express, that they had sent commissions to Arnham, Heusden, Bergen op Zoom, and Gercum, for the Troops of Horse of Prince William of Nassau, of the Count Christian of Dona, and of M<sup>r</sup> de Buat, de Wassenaer, and de la Lecque, son to M<sup>r</sup> Beverweert, with order to march with all speed, night and day, towards high Swaluwe, to attend there the King of great Britain, and to execute the commands which should be given them by the Deputies of the Estates of Holland.

*The Deputies of the Estates General have audience of the King.*

The last arrived this day at Breda, and the Deputies of the Estates General had their audience. The King sent unto them about eleven a clock in the forenoon, the Lord Gerard, one of the Gentlemen of his bed-chamber, whose quality and functions are answerable to those of the chief Gentlemen of the Chamber of the King of France, who was to take them at their lodgings with four Coaches, each drawn by six white horses, and conducted them to the Castle where the King was lodg'd. The Marquess of Ormond came to receive them, at the top of the stairs, and caused them to enter into the King's chamber, where they found his Majesty standing in the midst of the chamber, and covered; but as soon as he saw them, he uncovered himself, and came two or three paces to meet them. After they had made most low reverences, and were come unto the King, Monsieur de Ripperda, Lord of Buirse, one of the Deputies, would begin to speak; but his Majesty would oblige them to put on their hats, in making semblance that he would be covered. They had not the character of Ambassadors, and could not have it at home with them; therefore would they not be in that condition, but remained in their duty, and obliged thereby his Majesty, who could not overcome their modesty, though innocently, and against their intention, to remain also uncovered, whilst the first Deputy spake. The substance of his discourse was, that the States General of the United Provinces had understood, with an extream joy, the change of the affairs of England; That they knew the good God had so well touched

ouched the heart of the inhabitants, that there was not any Person, almost, that cried not on the name of the King, and wished passionately to see him returned into his Kingdom; that upon certain advertiements, which the Estates General had had thereof, they thought it fit to send their Deputies to this Majesty, to witness unto him the part they take, to congratulate him in so important an occasion, and to wish him, and all his Royal Family all the blessings of Heaven, and all the prosperity that he might hope from God, after so long and such bitter afflictions; that the Estates General made those prayers with so much the more ardour, as they knew that the repose of this Commonwealth, depended in some kind on that of its neighbours; and that they would not willingly enjoy the amity of the English, but under the Monarchal Government of his Royal House; that they pretended to enjoy it still for the future under the happy government of his Majesty, and for this purpose, they hoped he would have the goodness to renew with the United Provinces the alliance which they always considered here as one of the chief points of Estate, and as the foundation of the conservation of the common interests of the two Nations; That they had order also from their Superiours, to remonstrate to his Majesty that the residence of Breda, was inconvenient and distant, and to beseech him most humbly to chuse one in their Provinces, that he should judge more proper for his affairs, for his residence, and for his embarkment. That the Estates General had commanded them to follow his Majesty in his voyage, and to serve him with whatsoever the United Provinces possessed. The King thanked the Lords the Estates for their civility, and for the testimonies of affection which they caused to be made him by the mouth of their Deputies; and assured them of his amity, in such strong and obliging terms, that knowing one shall be very glad to remember often the goodness of the King, we fear not to relate here the same words which he used, to conclude his discourse. I love this Commonwealth, said he, not only, because the Princess Royal, my Sister, and the Prince of Orenge, two persons who are extremely dear unto me, remain here; but



„ also through interest of Estate , for the good of my Kingdoms,  
 „ and through a very strong inclination towards their good. I  
 „ love truly, SIRS, these Provinces, and so strongly, that I should  
 „ be jealous if they gave greater part in their amity to another  
 „ Prince than to me, who think that I ought to have much more  
 „ therein than any other Prince, since I love them more than all  
 „ the other Sovereigns together.

*Have au-  
 dience of  
 their Royal  
 Highnesses.*

After dinner the Deputies did reverence to the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the King's brothers, and to the Princess Royal, his sister, where M<sup>r</sup> de Ripperda made again the complement. M<sup>r</sup> German, Gentleman of the Horse to the Duke of York, came to take them at their lodging, and conducted them to the audience of his Royal Highness. At coming from whence, he conducted them to the audience of the Duke of Gloucester, and coming forth of his apartment, they met with Sir Alexander Humes, Steward to the Princess, who conducted them to his Mistress chamber, which was not above fifteen or twenty paces from thence. The two Princes made them a full civility, in conducting them even to the dore almost of their apartments. Thursday, the 20. of May about eleven a clock in the fore-noon, the Deputies of the Estates of Holland had their audience of the King, unto which they were brought in by the same persons, and with the same ceremonies, wherewith that of the Estates General was accompanied. The Marquess of Ormond, who had the conduct of it, giving them the hand, M<sup>r</sup> de Beverweert, Chief of the Deputation, carried the Word, and spake in these terms.

*The De-  
 puties of  
 Holland  
 have au-  
 dience of  
 the King.*

„ SIR, It is now the third time, that, My Lords, the Estates  
 „ of Holland have congratulated with your Majesty upon your  
 „ coming to the Crown. The first was, when you attained there-  
 „ unto by vertue of the fundamental law of your Estate, imme-  
 „ diately after the decease of the late King your father, of most glo-  
 „ rious and eternal memory; and the other, when the Scots came,  
 „ to this place, to invite your Majesty to go to take possession of  
 „ one of the Crowns of your Ancestours. It is but with great grief,  
 „ SIR, that we remember those two disastrous encounters; but  
 on

on the contrary, it is with a transport of joy, that we come now „  
 from the Estates of Holland, our Superiours, to congratulate your „  
 Majesty upon the present happy estate of your affairs. We may „  
 say, that they see already your Majesty seated in the Throne, „  
 and so that they take the part which they ow to the satisfaction „  
 which you are to have thence, and this with so much the more „  
 reason, as they know that the reciprocal amity between England „  
 and this Republick, hath never suffered the least alteration un- „  
 der the government of her Kings. So promise they themselves, „  
 that it shall be better conserved then ever it was, under that of „  
 your Majesty, with whose alliance they shall feel themselves „  
 alwaies extreamly honoured, as well as with the Royal good- „  
 will which your Majesty expresseth unto them. They also most „  
 humbly beseech your Majesty to give them a proof thereof, at „  
 present, in transferring your Court into their Province, for the „  
 little time which your Majesty will have to stay in these quarters „  
 and to suffer, that they cause to be rendered, and render them- „  
 selves in person unto you, during that time, all the services which „  
 they ow to so great and potent a Monarch, whose amity is so „  
 precious and necessary to them.

The King made them very neer the same answer; which he „  
 did the day before to the Deputies of the Estates General; in „  
 saying, that he was very much obliged to the Lords the Estates „  
 of Holland for the affection they expressed to him; that he re- „  
 fused not the offer they made him of the commodity of another „  
 residence, in a Province for which he had alwaies had a most „  
 particular inclination; as well because of the dear pledge of the „  
 Princess Royal, his sister, and of the Prince of Oreng, his „  
 nephew, which they kept; as through a secret motion, and an „  
 interest of Estate indispenfable. This the King said, with so much „  
 goodness and tenderness, that the Deputies, finding themselves „  
 insensibly engaged in a discourse more particular, and his Majesty „  
 making known that he heard speech of the affairs of the North „  
 with pleasure, opened himself fully therein; and feared not to „  
 say, that he was obliged to assist the King of Denmark, not „  
 only because of the neer affinity, and affection which the pre-

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sent King, as well as the deceased King his father, had expressed for his interests; but also, because he judged that it extremely imported England, and all Europe, to stop the progress of the Swed's Arms in those quarters. The Deputies were, after dinner, with their Royal Highnesses, where they were brought in by the same persons, and received in the same manner that the Deputies of the Estates General had been treated and received the day before. About five a clock in the evening, the Estates General had a particular audience of the King, in execution of the express order which they had to make known to his Majesty the inclination of the Estate for a most streight and perpetual alliance with his Majesty; to which the King answered with much freeness and affection, saying in most strong, and most obliging terms, That not one of the Kings, his predecessors, had ever had for this Common-wealth, the affection which it should find alwaies in him, not only because of the interests of the two persons so neer as the Princess Royal and the Prince of Orenge, who live in the Estate, and make, as one may say, a part thereof, as he said unto them the day before; but also through inclination, and many reasons of Estate, which obliged him to make with these Provinces a most streight alliance.

The same day the Estates General having understood, by Letters from their Deputies, that the King's design was to come into Holland by water, gave order that all the Pinnaces, and other Barks, capable to transport the King, the Princes and Princess of the Royal House, with all their Court, Train, and Baggage, should immediately repair to the higher Swaluwe in Brabant, to attend there the orders which the Deputies of the Estates of Holland should give them for that purpose. They caused also to be written to all the Colonels, and other Major Officers, as well of Foot, as of Horse, who were quartered in the neighbour-hood of that Town, that they should be the first day at the Hague, to serve the Estate there, and to appear splendidly at the Ceremonies of the reception, and treatment which they had resolved to make to his Majesty. As for the Deputies of Holland, not only M<sup>r</sup> Beverweert, who knew the inten-

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*Particular  
audience  
of the De-  
puties of  
the States  
General.*

tion of the King, by the Marquess of Ormond, had one the 18 sent an exprefs to the Hage, to advertife the Deputy Councillours therewith, in the abfence of the Eftates of Holland, who brake up from the evening of Pentecoft, but they difpatched alfo themfelves a Poft, immediately after they arrived at Breda, praying urgently, that without delay neceffary orders might be given, for the reception and entertainment of his Majesty at the entrance into this Province, and during his voiage to the Hage; and to that purpofe the Deputy Councillours, who do in the Province of Holland, what the Council of Eftate doth in regard of the United Provinces, imploied the three daies following, after having required M<sup>r</sup> de Wimmenum, Prefident in their Colledge, to take upon him the whole conduct of this affair, as alfo the order of all the expence which they had refolved to make for the King's table, and for the Lords which belonged to him as his attendance, whereof they left unto him the full difpofing, during the voiage and firft day that his Majesty arrived at this Town. The Deputies had alfo written to the Magiftrate of the Town of the Briel, to advertife him of the refolution which the King had taken to pafs into Holland; to the end that if there arrived there Pofts from the Commiffioners of Parliament, he fhould fend them to the Hage, where the King made account to arrive in a very fhort time.

And indeed the fame day, the Deputies, as well of the Eftates General, as thofe of the Eftates of Holland, knew that the King had refolved to depart from Breda on Munday, the 24 of May; and to this purpofe, to embark himfelf the fame day at Moordike; to the end to be at the Hage the next day, by water, about four a clock in the evening. Upon the advertifement which they gave thereof, the fame day, to their Superiours, the Eftates General refolved, Friday the 21, that M<sup>r</sup> the Count de Flodorp, de Wimmenum, d'Amerongen, and de Ripperda de Hengelo, fhould give order, conjunctively with two Councillours of Eftate of the United Provinces, that his Majesty, and the Princes his brothers, fhould be fumptuoufly treated and defrayed, with all their Train, during the whole time that his Majesty fhould remain



in the Country of their obedience, from Wednesday the 26 of May, to the day of his embark'ment.

The same advertisement, which had been carried, at one time, into divers Towns of the Province, made to return, to the Hage, the most part of the Deputies, which compose the Estates of Holland; and which (as we have said) brake up the eve of Pentecost; so that the most part being returned on Friday in the evening, they began their Assembly the next morning, being the 22 of May; and fixed on this, that Tuesday following, the 25 of the said moneth, they should send towards Delf, at a place convenient to make the complement, all Coaches of four and six horses that could be gotten, for the Convoy with which they intended to receive his Majesty; and should cause also as many pinnaces and other Barks to be ready as was necessary to transport the train and baggage. They ordained also, that besides the Deputies which they had sent to Breda, M<sup>r</sup> Buckhurst, Lord of Wimmenum, Deputy Ordinary from the Nobility to the Colledge of the Deputy Councillours or Council of Estate of Holland, should join himself to the other Deputies at Delf; and forasmuch as he was charged with the conduct of the whole treatment which the Province intended to make to his Majesty, as well on the way, as in this town, as Deputy from the Estates, that in this quality he should stay by the King, whilst he dined, to receive the honour of his commandments, after the other Deputies should be retired.

*Mr. d'A-  
merongen  
goes to  
Breda.*

The Estates General, of their side, required M<sup>r</sup> d'Amerongen, of the House of Rhede, one of the chief Nobles of the Province of Utrecht, Deputy, in their assembly, from the Nobility of the same Province, lately extraordinary Embassadour in Denmark, and now nominated for Spain, to go to Breda; and to report from thence an exact estate of the Kings whole Court, and train of the Princes; as also of the number of the Lords, of the Council, and of his Majesties House; to the end, that necessary proportions might be taken for the lodgings pointed out for the Lords; for the Tables which were to be furnished; and for the mouths to be fed, during the residence which the King should

should make at the Hage. And to the end, not to come short, they made, the same day, a foundation of three hundred thousand gilders for the expence that should be made for it.

They had the same day Letters from Breda, which signified, that the day before S<sup>r</sup> Peter Killegrew, brother to him who commands an English Regiment of Foot, in the service of the Lords the Estates, and who so gloriously fought in the Battel of Funen, that it is his merit, rather than the alliance which he hath with General Monck, that makes him to be considered, was arrived there from London; from whence he had been dispatched express, to carry to the King the news of his proclamation; which was done the 19 of the same moneth, with great ceremonies, and extraordinary testimonies of joy and affection, not only in the City of London, but also in divers other neighbour Towns. But forasmuch as these particularities are of the History of England, which will not fail to publish all the wonders of this great revolution, we will not make our relation of it, which in speaking of all that passed in the Country, is obliged to make known here the affection of the Magistrates of Dort, of Delf, and of Rotterdam, who sent to beseech the King, by Deputies express, to do them the honour to pass through their Towns, and to refresh himself there by the way. But his Majesty excused himself, as well upon the present estate of his affairs, which permitted him not to stay any where; as because that his passage could not but incommode the inhabitants, unto whom he should not cease to find himself sensibly obliged, for the tenderness they expressed to him.

Sunday the 23, there was nothing remarkable, if not, that at Breda solemn thanks were rendred to God, in all the Churches, on the revolution of the affairs of England, in behalf of the King: all the Ministers of the Churches, English, Dutch and French, expounding Texts proper for the matter. After the Sermons, the Magistrate and Consistory were incorporated to make their complement to his Majesty, and to their Royal Highnesses; and at evening, bonfires of joy were made through the whole Town; all the Bels rung, and many volleys were discharg'd from all

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the Artillery; the Deputies of the Estates General, those of the Estates of Holland, the Magistrate, and the particular persons, emulating one another which should express most joy and satisfaction in this great day. They began, in the mean time, to load, and to send away the baggage, whilst they finished, at the Hague, to furnish Prince Maurice his House, designed for the King's lodging; to appoint lodging for the whole Court, and to make necessary provisions, for its subsistence when it should be come, and whilst it should remain there.

*Order between the  
Estates General and  
those of  
Holland  
for precedence in  
the Province.*

Munday the 24, there hapned, at the Hague, a thing very remarkable, and which might be of great importance, in its consequences, if they had taken council of ambition, rather than of prudence. By the fix'd resolution of the Estates General, of the 16 of this moneth, it was said, that the Estates of Holland might cause the King to be received, and complemented, at the entrance of the Province; and that they might make the honour of the House, as being the Masters of it. But the former had made known since, that their intention was to cause the King to be received, either by a greater number of Deputies, then there had been from them at Breda, or if the Estates of Holland went, in a body, to receive his Majesty by Delf towards Rotterdam; in this case, the States General would go, also in a body, to complement his Majesty between Delf and the Hage, at the place where they are accustomed to receive Embassadours; and that in conducting him their Coaches should follow immediately the King's. The Estates of Holland being advertised hereof, likewise that the Estates General would send Deputies to their Assembly; and pretending that formerly there passed too many things to the prejudice of the right of their Sovereignty, they named the Deputies of the Towns of Dort, Harlem, Amsterdam, Alckmar, and Horn, to enter into conference with the Deputies of the Estates General; to the end, to dispose fitly this affair. And, indeed, they negotiated so happily, that they were agreed, at last, among themselves, that if the Estates of Holland caused the King to be received at Delf, by Deputies, they should remain both in the terms of the resolution of the 16 of this moneth; by  
vertue

vertue of which, the Lords, the Estates of Holland, might alone do the honours in their Province, and cause the King to be complemented wheresoever he pleased; and that the Deputies of the Estates General, which were by his Majesties person, should continue to be treated with respect, as representing strange Sovereigns; and that in this quality, their Coach, or Coaches, if they judged fit to encrease the number of their Deputies, (which notwithstanding they promised, by mouth, that they would not do) should follow immediately the King's, and precede those of the Deputies of the Province. After this the Estates of Holland ordained, that M<sup>r</sup> de Wassenauer, Lievtenant Admiral of Holland, should be joined to the Deputies named in the resolution of the 13 of May, and to M<sup>r</sup> de Wimmenum, who had been named the 22; and that every Town should depute one, of its body, to go to make the complement, together with the Pentionary Councillour, at the disbarkment of his Majesty by Delf.

And forasmuch as there was reason to fear, that there might happen some disorder about the rank of the Coaches that should be sent to meet the King; not so much because the Embassadours were not well agreed among themselves about precedence; but chiefly, because there were some of them, that would make their Coach, to go before that of the Prince of Oreng, who ought to be considered here, not only because of his quality of Sovereign Prince, but also as Nephew to the King; and consequently, as chief Prince of the blood of England, after the two Dukes; as well the Estates General, as those of Holland, judged fit to cause the Embassadours, of the Crowned-heads, to be prayed, by their Agent, not to send their Coaches, but to leave the conduct and whole honour of this ceremony to the Estate; to the end, to prevent the confusion, which otherwise would be unavoidable. They all acquiesced therein, without repugnance, and would fain have that respect for the King, and condescendence enough for the desire of the Lords the Estates, not to trouble the publick joy, which the whole world indeavoured to make resplendent on this occasion.

*The Estates  
send to  
pray the  
Embassa-  
dours not  
to send  
their Coa-  
ches to  
meet the  
King.*



The whole Court, in the mean time, departed from Breda the same day, being the 24 of May. The Deputies of the Estates of Holland departed thence, at four a clock in the morning, to the end to have the leasure to chuse a fit place to put the five troops of Horse, which were commanded into Battel, and to give necessary orders for his Majesties embarkment. The Deputies of the Estates General departed about two hours after, and the King took coach with the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Royal, about 8 or 9 a clock in the morning. But before they went out of the Hall of the Castle, the Burgemasters, and Council of Ten, presented themselves again to the King, and caused to be made unto him, by the same M<sup>r</sup> Snel, who made him a speech when he arrived at Breda, this following discourse; for which the publick is oblig'd to a Gentleman of the King's House, who had a care to write word by word, and to communicate to the authour of the relation, all the orations, where he was present, when they were spoken.

*The speech  
of the Bur-  
gemaster  
of Breda.*

SIR, The Magistrate and Council of Ten of this town of Breda, present themselves, again, with a most low reverence before your Majesty, to render you most humble thanks for the honour it hath pleased you to do the town, by the residence you have made here; and to bring you a last proof of the perfect joy, which the wonderfull success of your Majesty, as it is the powerfull hand, and infinite providence of God, which hath drawn your Majesty out of a Gulf of dangers, and conducted you through a desert of afflictions, even unto the entrance of the greatness, which the right of your Predecessours hath gained to all their posterity. This is the subject of our joy, Sir, but that after the success of many battels, Victories gained at the price of the blood of Subjects, may content the ambition of a Prince transported; but a good Prince, whose thoughts are generous and magnanimous, prefers an innocent triumph, before all other advantages of the world. We praise with all our hearts, that great God, who hath began this work in the person of your Majesty; and pray him ardently, that it will please him to hear the devotions which we shall continue to make incessantly, for the prosperity of the voiage and reign of your Majesty. The

The King answered, that he thanked the Magistrate and Council for the affection they expressed to him, and should endeavour to acknowledge it, on all occasions that should be presented unto him. Whereupon the Burgemaster having taken the liberty to reply, that since his Majesty had the goodness to accept the affection and zeal which they had for his service, he besought him most humbly to remember the grace which he had made them to hope for, when he concluded in that place his treaty with the Deputies of Scotland, some years since; that he would honour the town of Breda, and its inhabitants, with all the favour, which the Laws of his Kingdom would permit him to grant them. The King answered, that he remembered it very well; and that he was obliged to do it for a town, where he had received such agreeable news, and which had rendred him so many testimonies of respect and affection.

The King took coach, after this audience, and came between eleven and twelve a clock at Moervaert. He found there some squadrons of Horse in batalia, and the Deputies of the Estates of Holland, who presented themselves at the boot of his Coach, and made him their complement, in the name of their Superiours, at the entrance of their Province. His Majesty staid but to hear the quaint and obliging words of M<sup>r</sup> de Beverweert, who spake for all the other Deputies, and to answer to that civility: After this, he persued his way to the end of the Causey, or Dike, where they had made a bridge, from the Dike to the Pinnacle, to facilitate his embarkment. *The King embarks himself.*

The Estates General, to give no jealousy to some persons of quality, who have coaches with six horses, make use ordinarily, for the entrance of Embassadours, and for other publick Ceremonies, but of the Coach of the Princess Dowager of Orange, which represents that of the Estates in those occasions. Hence was it they desired that the pinnacle or barge of the same Princess, which she had lent for the same purpose, should have the same honour on this occasion, and had enjoined their Deputies to endeavour to make it acceptable to his Majesty: But the King, after he had considered them all, chose another, as

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well



well because he knew it was very commodious, as having used it formerly; as because, indeed, that of the Princess Dowager was not great enough, to lodge the King, and the Princess Royal, who would pass the night, by the King her brother, with persons necessary for their service. That whereinto the King entred, was made formerly for the Prince of Orange, but it is now in the Colledge of the Admiralty of Rotterdam; and was, without doubt, the greatest of all that little Fleet, which was composed, besides other Barks, almost innumerable, of thirty great Barges, commonly called *Yachts*, and are a kind of little Frigats, whereof persons of condition make use upon the Rivers, in passing from one Province unto another, for necessity, or for divertisement. And indeed, the King found his Yacht so fit, and so well fashioned, that he said, in discourse with the Deputies, that he would cause one to be made of the same manner, as soon as he should be arrived in England, to serve him upon the Thames above the bridge. M<sup>r</sup> de Vlooswick, Burgemaster of Amsterdam, and one of the Deputies of the Province of Holland, taking occasion from thence to render a very considerable service to this country, said to the King, that lately they had made one in their town of the same bigness, at least as commodious every way, which he took the liberty to offer to his Majesty, beseeching him to grace the Magistrate of the town of Amsterdam to accept it. The King accepted it not absolutely, but declined not so strongly, that upon the advertisement which M<sup>r</sup> de Vlooswick gave to the Magistrate of what passed on this occasion, he caused not that Yacht to be bought, which the Colledge of the Admiralty had gotten of the East-India Company, and put it in condition to serve for the divertisement of this great Prince. And to give it the more lustre, the Magistrate caused the outside to be richly gilt, whilst some of the best Painters of the country, wrought upon the fair Pictures, wherewith they have since adorned the inside.

No person would undertake the commission to distribute the Yachts among the Lords of the Court, because it would be impossible to oblige them all equally, and to disoblige none: Therefore

*The town  
of Amster-  
dam makes  
a present  
of a fair  
Yacht to  
the King  
of England.*

fore M<sup>r</sup> de Beverweert besought the King to be so gracious, as to cause the distribution to be made, since the Deputies had no other order but fully to obey the commandments of his Majesty, which were absolutely necessary for them on this occasion. The King would fain take the pains thereof himself, and ordained that the Duke of York, should on this occasion perform the functions of Admiral, in distributing the Yachts, under his authority, and in his presence; so that his Royal Highness gave himself the Yacht of the Princess Dowager of Orëng: The Duke of Gloucester had that of the Estates of Holland: The Princess Royal, one of the Yachts of the Council of Estate. The Deputies of the Estates General had the other: The Deputies of the Estates of Holland went into the Yacht of M<sup>r</sup> Beverweert, which received also Don Estévan de Gamarra; (who went to meet the King at Moordijck, not in quality of Embassadour of Spain, but as particular servant of his Majesty) the Rhinegrave, the Lord Craft, and many other English Lords. The Chancellour of England, with his family, and S<sup>r</sup> Edward Nicholas, principal Secretary of Estate, and of the King's commands, and one of his most affectionate Ministers, embarked themselves in a Pinnace, called the Maid of Zealand: The Marquess of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, of the House of Butler, one of the chief, and most ancient of that Kingdom, had the Pinnace of Captain Brouwer: The Marquess of Worcester, Edward Sommerfet, embarked himself, with his Family, in the Pinnace, named the Postillion of Zealand: The Lord S<sup>r</sup> John, and Bellasis had that of M<sup>r</sup> Wafsenæer. M<sup>r</sup> Clarges, brother-in-law to General Monck, and his company, composed of the Deputies of the Army, had the Yacht of the town of Dort. The Lord Gerard, and many other English Lords, entred into that of M<sup>r</sup> Noortwick, Governour of Sluce, and the 13<sup>th</sup> Yacht, which was that of the Prince of Orëng, was reserved for the Chamber and Wardrobe of the Princess Royal. Every Yacht had its Steward, and all other Officers necessary for the Kitchen, and buttery, and they which had not the commodity to have their Kitchen aboard themselves, were accompanied with other Barks, where chimneys were made for the Kitchen,



and ovens for the pastery, and provision of so prodigious a quantity of all sorts of meats, of fowl, of sweet meats, of wine, that all the tables were perfectly served therewith; and in so great abundance, that the English Stewards, though very much accustomed to abundance, were astonished thereat; and confessed that they could not comprehend, how they could make ready in Boats and agitation, twenty or five and twenty great dishes for every Table.

The intention of the King was to dine at Noon, in entering into the Yacht; and indeed, the Steward, who was appointed there by the Estates of Holland, had caused the meat to be made ready; but the wind was so strong, and the water so tossed, that the Princess Royal, not able to endure the violent motion of the vessel, lost her appetite, and finding her self incommodated with the sea-sickness, was enforced to lie upon the bed. Hence was it that the King caused the Captain to be asked, if there was means to shelter them, somewhat, under some rising land, or trees, to ease the Princess a little; but the Captain having answered, that there was no rest to be hoped for, but at Dort, where they might arrive in an hour and a half, or there about, they went on upon this hope. Notwithstanding, they came not in sight of Dort, till between three and four of the clock in the afternoon. The Rampart, and Key, were bordered with Citizens, which were put into arms, and with a battery of great Cannon, which made many volleys, as well as the Muskets, (whilst the Fleet passed there, during, and after the repast, which was taken in sight of the town) and as long as they could discover the flag of the ship, which carried the person of the King, with all the Royal family, they thundered.

The Fleet stopped, a quarter of a league, below the town, with design to cast anchor that evening, and to stay, the whole night following, at the mouth of the river of Leck, which gives its name to one of the fairest territories of M<sup>r</sup> de Beverweert, and which is very well known through the great number of Salmon, which are taken there every year. But there happened two things, which obliged the King to change resolution.

The

The first was, the return of Sir John Greenvil, who arrived from England, whilst the King dined; and reported, that the Parliament was resolved to beseech his Majesty, to come to take possession of the Crown, without any condition or reserve; and that Admiral Montague was at sea, with a good number of ships, to come to receive him in Holland, to transport him unto his Kingdom. The other was, the advertisement which his Majesty received, almost at the same time, by an express, that that Fleet appeared, in the morning, in sight of Scheveling, and at nine a clock, had cast anchor in the Rode, about half a league from the shore. The King presently imparted it to Mr. Beverweert, as to the chief of the Deputation of Holland, and caused the Duke of York to tell him, who was in person in the Deputies Yacht, which joined side by side with his; that it was true, he had made account not to arrive at Delf till the next day, about noon; to the end, to be able to make his entrance into the Hague, at the hour which he had appointed for his reception; but that he had received intelligence, which obliged him to change his design, and to anticipate the hour that was resolved on; because it was of the highest importance for him, to speak, as soon as might be, with the Officers of the Fleet; and so, that he should be constrained to go the whole night; to the end, to arrive at Delf at the break of day; whereof he prayed him to give advertisement to the Lords the Estates, immediately, and by an express; to the end that the Coaches, designed for his reception, might be there at seven a clock precisely. Mr. Beverweert remonstrated, to his Royal Highness, the difficulties that would accrue in the change of the orders which were already given; in telling him, that the Poste, which he was to dispatch, could arrive at the Hague but very late; and, perhaps, at an unreasonable hour, when it would be almost impossible to make the Estates to assemble, and without that, they could not change the time, which it pleased his Majesty himself to appoint. Notwithstanding if the King desired it absolutely, the Deputies would not fail to write immediately; and to advertise their Superiours therewith, since they were there, but to obey

H his



his Majesty, and to serve him. The Duke of York replied, that it was through an invincible necessity, and with an extream regret, that the King did thus; but that he hoped the Lords the Deputies would consider the estate of his affairs, and oblige very much his Majesty, in losing no time to dispatch their Poste; and in contributing, by that means, to the advancement of his voyage, and embarkment, in this pressing conjuncture.

*The King  
passeth in  
sight of  
Rotterdam.*

The Letters went away about five a clock in the after-noon, the King caused anchor to be weighed, and passed, at evening, before the town of Rotterdam; where the contrary wind enforcing the Fleet to board, or tack about, and by this means to draw neer the haven, two or three times gave the town leisure to salute his Majesty, by the musket shot of the Burgers, who were all in arms, with flying colours, on the rampart and port, and with all the artillery of the town, as well as with all the Cannon of the Ships which were there in the rode. He passed next to Delfs-haven, where they had made a battery of sixteen peeces of Cannon, and staid not till he came to Owerschie, a village situate between Delfs-haven and Delf, where he would attend the day.

*The King  
arrives at  
Delf.*

The Estates of Holland had resolved to cause his Majesty to be received, at the powder Magazin, upon the channel, which serves for line of communication for the two towns, Delf and Rotterdam; for the town of Delf, having been partly ruined by an accident of fire, which met with the powder some years since, they thought it fit to lodge it without the walls, and without cannon shot of the town. But the King having caused the Fleet to set sail, as soon as the Sun began to appear on the Horizon, they were at the suburbs of Delf, by five a clock in the morning, before the Deputies could give order to make the Fleet to stay at the place designed for the reception. All the Citizens of the town were in arms, from three a clock in the morning, and a part had their poste upon the Key before the port, where the King was to dis-imbarck, and the Magistrate came there, in body, to do reverence to the King in the Yacht; as soon as he understood he was arrived, and to beseech him to do them the honour

to

to repose and refresh in their town, whilst his Majesty should attend the Deputies of the Estates of Holland; but the King excused himself on the Estate of his affairs, which was so far from permitting him to stay by the way, that it had obliged him to prevent the hour, which he had taken and appointed for his reception.

In the mean time, the Letters of the Deputies were brought to the Hage, at midnight; and immediately after the Estates assembled, and caused the orders to be changed, which were given for the King's reception, at four a clock in the afternoon, into others more pressing; and they sent word to the Deputies, by the same Poste, that they might assure his Majesty, that they would not fail to receive him, at the hour he had appointed them, or at eight a clock in the morning at furthest. And, indeed, about two a clock after midnight, they caused the drums to beat, to summon to arms the six Companies of Burgers, and the Regiment of the Guards of the States of Holland, of which there is but four garrisoned in the Hage, and the other six in the neighbour towns, from whence they were made to come, and at six a clock they were all at their Rendezvous: The first on the Viverberg, and the others in the outward Court of the Palace, where the Coaches assembled almost at the same time. Those who took the most pain in causing these orders to be executed, and who have, without doubt, the most part in the honour, which is due unto those who had the conduct of this affair; (as they have that of the most important of the Province) are M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum and the Pensionary Counsellour, who were seen to act every where, each in his functions, with so much assiduity, care and judgment, that if the King drew any satisfaction from the honour they rendered him here, this Estate is partly obliged to the pains of these two great Personages.

The Coaches began to file towards Delf about seven a clock in the morning; and immediately after the Burgers, who stood in Battalia in the great Place, marched towards the way which goes to Delf; and the souldiers went to take their Poste on the Viverberg, where they made a guard even to the house of Prince



Maurice of Nassau, which was prepared to lodge his Majesty. The Estates Deputies being arrived at Delf, and having spoken with those who had complemented the King at Breda, and had had the conduct of his person in the voyage, informed his Majesty of the order they had given for his entrance, for his lodging, and for his treatment; to the end, that as their intention was to submit wholly to the absolute will of his Majesty, they made that to be changed therein, which might displease him. And after that the King had given them his approbation, and that they had invited the Deputies of the Estates General to honour this ceremony with their presence, and to take place immediately after the King's Coach; they gave order that the Coaches should be drawn into a file along the Key of the Suburb.

*The King  
is comple-  
mented at  
Delf by  
the Depu-  
ties of eve-  
ry member.*

This done, the Deputies of Holland entred all into the King's Yacht, and said unto him, in very few words, by the mouth of the Pensionary Councillour, that they were there from the Estates of Holland, who had sent there a Deputy of each member of their Province, to offer their most humble services to his Majesty; to expresse unto him their respectfull passion for his person; and to conduct him to the place designed for his lodging at the Hage. The King thanked the Deputies, with words full of goodness and civility, for the pain which they had taken, and for the proofs of affection and zeal which the Lords the Estates of Holland, caused to be given him. They staid in the Barge or Yacht, but to discourse a moment with the company, which was composed, besides the King's person, of the Dukes of York and Gloucester, of the Princess Royal, of the Prince of Orange, who was come there from the Hage early in the morning, of the Deputies of the Estates General, and of some English Lords; and immediately after the King went forth thence, to go into the coach of the Princess his sister, which had that day the honour to carry all the Royal Family. The King put himself in the mid'st with the Princess, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester sat before, and the Prince of Orange in one of the boots; and as soon as they were placed, the whole company began to advance to enter into the town of  
Delf

Delf. The King but passed there; the Citizens, who were in arms with displayed colours, from break of day, marched on both sides of the Coach, more then a musket shot from the gate which leads to the Hage, where they staid and saluted his Majesty with their volleys, whilst all the bells rung, and the Artillery thundred from the bulwarks and rampires of the town.

It was neer ten a clock when he departed thence, and past eleven when he came at the Hage; where the six Companies of Citizens, which could hardly be distinguished from the Soldiers, because that being born in war, and bred in exercises of arms, they could not be known from the Military men, but by their cloaths, their plumes, and their scarfs, wherewith they were covered, had in the mean time taken their post, and made a guard on the way towards Delf, even to the bridge, which serves for a gate to this illustrious Village, which hath, without doubt, an advantage over all the fairest towns of Europe, and may be put in parrallel likewise with some of the greatest. In the head of the whole train, marched some trumpets of the Estate, clad in their coats of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold and silver. After them came a long file of Officers, belonging to the war, of Young Lords and Gentlemen, very gallant, and bravely mounted. Next to that, marched a great number of English Gentlemen and Officers of the King's house, of the two Dukes, of the Princess Royal, and of the Prince of Orange. After them came M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum, who performed here the function of Master of the Ceremonies, in his coach, where were also some Lords, preceding immediately that of the Princess Royal, which carried his Majesty, and all the Royal House, as we have said. The Deputies of the Estates General filled the two first after the King's: Those of the States of Holland, the six following; and the other Coaches, which amounted in all to the number of seventy and odd, each having six and four horses, were filled with English and Dutch Lords.

It must be confessed, that this entrance was not made with an extraordinary pomp and glory, worthy so great a Monarch, but it was impossible to make greater preparations, in the time the



King had appointed for it; and even when they were constrained to change, in a manner, the first orders, which, without doubt, would have rendered it much more resplendent, had it not been for this change. And yet the crowd was so great, because the curiosity to see this miraculous Prince, had drawn a great part of the inhabitants of the neighbour towns to this entrance, that they were constrained to go very softly; so that the Companies of Citizens, who had the van-guard at the entrance into the Hage, had the leisure to cut some little streets, and to come to put themselves behind, and so to make a guard, from the Highstreet, and along the great Place, even to the Viverberg, where the Regiment of the Guards had taken its Post, and made a guard on both sides, even to the House of Prince Maurice of Nassau, which the Estates of Holland had caused to be furnish'd, and accommodated for the King's lodging. As soon as the first coaches were entered into the Court, and the King alighted, the Deputies of the Estates General retired, and left the honour of the reception and entertainment, for that day, to the Estates of Holland.

*The Queen  
of Bohemia and  
the Princess of  
Orange attended  
him.*

The King being gone up, found on the top of the stairs the Queen of Bohemia his Aunt, led by the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, who had the honour to salute, and to entertain the King at Breda, and the Princess Dowager of Orange, led by Prince William Frederick of Nassau, her son-in-law, and accompanied with the two Princesses her daughters, Madam the Princess of Nassau, and the young Lady of Orange. The King saluted them all, and being entered into the chamber, where he was followed by the Deputies of the Estates of Holland, he received there another small complement from them, by the mouth of the Pensionary Councillour, who said no other thing, but that the Estates of Holland would give themselves the honour to come in full body to render their duty to his Majesty, when they might do it without incommodating him. The King answered him, that they should alwaies be welcome; and that after he had dined, they might take their audience. But the Pensioner replied, that his Majesty being, without doubt,

weary

weary with his journey, they would not trouble his repose that day, but would send to receive his orders the next. The King, who was weary indeed, expressed a willingness to dine in private, so that there staid no body by him, but M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum, who was charged with the order of making his Majesty to be served at dinner, and in whatsoever it should please him to command. The Princess Royal, who had not slept the night before, was the first that withdrew; and obliged the others, by her example, to do the like. The Queen of Bohemia, and the Princess Dowager of Orange, followed her, and the King, who would lead them, and who took the Queen by the hand, had the goodness, after he had put her into the coach, to turn about to the end to help the Princess Dowager to go up. There staid with the King, at dinner, none but the two Dukes, his brothers, who dined with him. His Majesty before he sat at Table, would do M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum the honour to make him to take his napkin, to present it him; but that Gentleman, who knew how to behave himself civilly, excused himself through modesty, and yeilded that advantage to him of his Officers, who used to perform that function about the person of his Majesty. The toil of the journey, and little rest he had taken, the two former nights, made him desire to withdraw. And, indeed, they would have made the musketeers to forbear shooting, (who gave continual volleys) if it had been possible to smother the universal joy, which the whole world would express on this occasion. To these volleys, answered those of a battery of eight and thirtypieces of Canon, which were planted on the Viverberg, reinforced with another of five and twenty peeces of a greater stamp, which they were enforced to plant behind the Cloister Church of the Voorhout upon the rampart, in turning the mouth towards the field, for fear the noise of that thunder might shake the walls of the old Palace, and of all the adjoining buildings.

The Estates General had ordained, the precedent day, M<sup>r</sup> de Heyde, their Agent, to go to Prince Maurice his House, and to know immediately after the King's arrival, at least as soon

*The Estates  
General  
go to sa-  
lute the  
King in a  
body.*



as civility would permit him, when it would please his Majesty to receive the duty, which they had resolved to render him, in coming to do him reverence in a body; and his Majesty having granted it them, at four a clock in the afternoon, it was resolved that they should all meet, in the ordinary chamber of their assembly, half an hour after 3 a clock, to go from thence, in a body, to the house of Nassau. They met accordingly, at the hour appointed, to the number of five and twenty, *viz.* M<sup>r</sup>. van Swanenburgh, Burgemaster of Leiden, and Deputy to the Estates General from the Province of Holland, who, at his turn, was President that week; the Baron of Gent, M<sup>rs</sup>. van Bemmelen, Braeckel, Balveren, Vande Steen, Ripperda of Buirse, the Count of Flodorff, Schimmelpennick, Vander Oyen, Huygens, and Ommersen, Deputies from the Dutchy of Gelders; Meerman, of Horn, and the Pensionary Councillour from the Province of Holland; de Veth, Crommon, Vrybergen, Lampins and Kien for Zealand; Renswoude and Amerongen, Deputies from the Province of Utrecht; Velsen, for the Province of Freeland; Ripperda of Hengelo for Overysse, and Schulenburg and Isbrants for the town of Groning, and the adjacent country, with which it makes also a Province. As soon as they were assembled, they went forth, two and two, in the same order as we have named them, going directly to the King's lodging, which is separated from the Palace but by a Ditch, whose two sides are joined by a stone bridge. That Palace is named the Court, or the Court of Holland, because it served sometime for dwelling to the Counts; as it comprehends now in its inclosure the apartments, where the Estates General assemble; the Council of Estate of the United Provinces; the Estates of Holland; the Council of Estate of the same Province; the Reckoning-chambers of the Generality, and of the Province of Holland: The two Courts of Justice, and the apartments assigned for the lodging of the Princess Royal, and of the Prince of Orange. Before the Estates marched Prince William Frederick of Nassau, Governour and Lieutenant General of Freeland, of Groning, and of Overysse; the Rhine-Grave, Com-

Commissary General of the Horse of the United Provinces, and Governour of Mastricht; Monf de Hauterive Chateau neuf, Collonel of a Regiment of French Foot, in the service of the Estates, and Governour of Breda, and many other Collonels, Lievtenant Collonels, and other Officers, as well of Foot as of Horse, all bareheaded. At the entrance into the King's lodging, they were met with by the Lord Crafts, one of the four Gentlemen of the bed-chamber, accompanied with a great number of gentlemen. The Marquess of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland; and in this quality, the first and most considerable person of all England, after the Dukes, came to receive them at the stairs, and brought them into the King's chamber. All the high Officers that marched before, being entred, the Lords the Estates could scarce make way through the press, which was extraordinary great there; but at last, being come to the King, the Baron of Gent, as chief Deputy from the Province of Gelders, which is the chief Province of the Union, because of its quality of Dutchy, and as a person most fit for an action of this nature, as well because of his handsom presence, as of his natural eloquence, made the speech, and spake, word by word, in these terms.

SIR, The Estates General of the United Provinces of the Low-countries, after having expressed to your Majesty, by the Deputies they sent unto you at Breda, how they participated in the happy successes, which follow your wise conduct, and the joy which they have to see you going to your Kingdom of England, to take there the Scepter of great Britain, come here now, in a body, to uphold the truth and sincerity thereof, by stronger, and more solemn declarations. It is the same Company, SIR, which had the honour to present it self to your Majesty, in this very place, in a sad and mournfull equipage; and which, with more grief in heart, then it could express by words, pronounced the lamentable accents of a most bitter sorrow, which came then to strike the soul, not only of your Majesty, but also universally of all the Members of this Estate. From the same principle, which divided then their affliction,

*The Speech  
of the Lord  
of Gent.*

K

SIR,



» SIR, proceeds now their rejoicement; to wit, from that of a  
» most tender, and most respectfull affection for the sacred per-  
» son of your Majesty; and from a most submissive zeal for your  
» service, and for the good of your affairs. The cause thereof is  
» so just, and so touching, SIR, that we hope your Majesty will  
» be easily perswaded of the truth of the protestations, which the  
» Estates General, of this Republick, make thereof, here in your  
» Royal presence. And we may boldly say, that their joy exer-  
» ciseth it self in its full extent, which is so much the more vast, as  
» these admirable events arrive, in a time, when all human appa-  
» rence seemed to remove them wholly. So must it be confessed,  
» that they are the marvellous effects of divine providence, which  
» hath made the hearts of the children to return to their father;  
» that is to say, of the subjects to their lawfull King; and levelled  
» the waies, by which your Majesty walks, at present, so pea-  
» ceably, and without effusion of blood upon the magnifick, and  
» superb steps of your glorious and triumphant throne.

» The Estates General of these United Provinces, wish, SIR,  
» that these great and important prosperities, which surprise us no  
» less than we have wished them, may be followed with the con-  
» stant obedience of your people, with the respect of your neigh-  
» bours, and with the love of both; and that the Diadem, which  
» the great God hath put upon the anointed and sacred head of  
» your Majesty, being accompanied with all the favours of heaven,  
» may stand there a long train of years, with a happy and glori-  
» ous reign, for your sacred person, and remain perpetually in  
» your Royal posterity, even to the end of the world.

» We will finish this discourse, SIR, by most humble thanks,  
» which we render to your Majesty, in that it hath pleased you to  
» chuse this country, rather than any other, to pass from thence  
» into your Kingdom; for which the Estates General will alwaies  
» esteem themselves honoured and obliged; with the regret not-  
» withstanding, to see, that the reception which they cause to  
» be made unto you, with so good a heart, is not accompanied  
» with all the pomp and magnificence, that the Majestical splen-  
» dour of so great and potent a Monarch deserveth, who is so  
dear

dear and precious to this Estate; and of whose gracious favour,, they shall endeavour to acquit themselves, by all the respects,, and services, which your Majesty may desire from your true,, friends, most faithfull allies, and most humble servants. ”

’T is observable in this visit, that the King made not so much as a shew to be willing to be covered; not that his design was to hinder the Estates General, who were there in a body, to be covered, since he did do that honour to their Deputies, when they did him reverence at Breda; and seeing that he did it since at home in their assembly; but without doubt, to the end to do something more for them, then he could do for an Embassadour. Which appeared evidently in the visit he made, in person, to the Estates General, and to the Estates of Holland, when he took leave of them; of which, the sequel of this relation will oblige us to speak hereafter, where he would fain be covered, to give them the liberty to be covered also; and to uncover himself afterward, when he began to speak, and to remain in this condition, whilst he was in their assembly, as we shall say elsewhere.

The Lords the Estates were conducted, in departing from the audience, by the same Lords that received them; and being returned in the same order, to their ordinary Hall, they separated themselves.

The two other Sovereign colleges, composed of Deputies of all the Provinces, to wit, the Council of Estate, and the Reckoning-chamber, were at the audience after the Estates General. Prince William Frederick of Nassau, made the complement for the Council of Estate, as President; and M<sup>r</sup> de Cauwer-ven-Reigersberg, Deputy to the Reckoning-chamber of the United Provinces, from the Province of Zealand, (those who are here from Holland being excused) spake for the Chamber; the one, and t’other, with so much applause of those who were present there, and with as much satisfaction of the King’s side, being returned to the assembly, they were thanked for it by their Colleagues.

*The Council of Estate and the Reckoning chamber have audience.*



Difficul-  
ties upon  
the audi-  
ence of the  
Embassa-  
dours.

Some doubted if the Embassadours, and Ministers of the Kings, Princes, and strange Estates, which were at the Hague, should be received to make their complements to the King without Letters of Credence; or if after it were acknowledged that their character legitimated them for that, they might be covered; since that having no character towards this Monarch, they could not be considered, but as particular persons to him. The difficulties which arose here, were taken away by the following considerations. They said, that Embassadours having a general Commission, and not being, as they said, *missi ad hoc*, they might, and ought to do that which their Masters would do, if they were there present in person; and so being certain, that there is no Prince in Europe that would not do civility to the King of England, if he should meet him in his passage, their Ministers, who were in the place, could not fail therein also, without being wanting to civility, and to their duty. Notwithstanding, since his Majesty was not in his Kingdom, he might use them as he pleased; yet so, that although it was in his choice to admit the Embassadours, or not, he could not dispense himself of treating them, according to the dignity of their character, and of making them to be covered, after having admitted them, since they might, and were obliged to make their character appear in all their publick actions, in an Estate where every one acknowledgeth them for Embassadours.

Audience  
of the Em-  
bassadour  
of France.

And indeed, M<sup>r</sup> de Thou, Count of Meslay, Privy Councillour to the most Christian King, and President in his Parliament of Paris, ordinary Embassadour of France, having about three a clock, or a little after, obtained the first audience; as well for that having demanded it first, as for that there was no other Embassadour, at the Hage, that would come into competency with him, he was met in the Court by one of the chief Gentlemen of the Chamber; and on the top of the stairs, by the Captain of the Life-guards; which did, on this occasion, the functions of introductions. As soon as the Embassadour had made his reverences, and would begin to speak, the King covered

covered himself forthwith, and shewed thereby to the Embassadour what he had to do. His complement was very well received, but his audience was short.

M<sup>r</sup>. Otte Krag, Lord of Welberg, Bayly of Nieburg, and Senatour of the Crown of Denmark, and Godsche of Bugwaldt, Lord of Gieresbeeck, Prevost of the Covent of Uttersen, and Councillour of Estate to his Majesty, Extraordinary Embassadors from the King of Denmark, had their audience after the French Embassadour, and after they were received and treated in the same manner as the other was, the first, who is of a most illustrious birth in the Kingdom, as his Colleague is also in the Country of Holstein, and a personage of a full experience, betook himself to speak in these terms: That since it had pleased the Almighty God to call again his Majesty into his Kingdoms, where his great merit should have established him long ago, as well as the right of his birth, they would not fail to come to congratulate him, and to acquit themselves by this means of the duty which they have as well to the neer affinity which is between his Majesty, and the King their Master, as because of the streight alliance, which is, and hath been alwaies between the two Kingdoms of England and Denmark. That they had cause to rejoice for this happy change; not only because of the glory and felicity which redounded thence to his Majesty, but also because of the advantage which the King and Kingdom of Denmark, would draw from thence, which had not been afflicted and unjustly oppressed so long, if that of England had been in condition to hinder it. That the King their Master would not fail to witness himself, by a solemn Embassy, the joy which he received from so surprising and so extraordinary a revolution, as soon as he was advertised thereof, and that they hoped in this happy conjuncture, that his Majesty would continue to live with the King their Master in the amity, alliance, and firm confidence, in which their Majesties have alwaies lived, and which for some years was not interrupted, but to their irreparable prejudice of both one and t'other. And so that his Majesty would oppose himself gene-  
Audience  
of the Ex-  
traordina-  
ry Embas-  
sadors of  
Denmark.



" rously to the violence which is done to their King, and succour  
 " him against the unjust invasion wherewith his Kingdom was af-  
 " flicted. Besides that they thanked his Majesty for the honour he  
 " had done them to admit them into his Royal presence, and  
 " for the particular grace which they received from thence in  
 " their persons.

The King thanked the Embassadors for the affection they  
 had expressed to him, and said, that he knew very well, that  
 not only from long antiquity, there was a most streight tie be-  
 tween the Kingdoms of England and Denmark; but also that the  
 deceased King his Father, had such great obligations to the de-  
 ceased King of Denmark, father of him that reigns now, his  
 good Cousin, and to the present King himself, that one of the  
 chief cares, whereunto he would apply himself, in entering into  
 his Kingdom, should be to renew the ancient amity with him;  
 to make known that the interests of the King of Denmark  
 were as dear unto him as those of his own Estates: Of which he  
 praised the Lords Embassadors to assure the King their Master;  
 and that though he should not naturally have horror for op-  
 pression and injustice, he could not but be touched with those  
 which were done him, and could not deny them the proofs of  
 affection which they demanded.

Don Estevan de Gamarra, Councillour to the Catholick  
 King in his Councill of Estate, and War, General Field Martial  
 of his Armies in the Low-countries, and his ordinary Embas-  
 sadour with the Lords the Estates General of the United Provin-  
 ces, saw also the King the same day, but it was without de-  
 manding audience, and without ceremonies; his Majesty ha-  
 ving given him to understand, that the affection which he had  
 had for his interests, when he was at Brussels, permitted him to  
 see him every day, and at all hours. So covered he not him-  
 self, because the open war which for some years was, and is be-  
 tween Spain and England, hindered him to make his character  
 appear there; whereas the particular devotion, which this  
 Lord hath alwaies had for the service of his Majesty, obliged  
 him to be continually at the Court, and by his person.

As

As on the contrary, Don Enriques de Souza de Távares, The Embassadour of Portugal cannot have audience. Count of Miranda, Governour of the arms, of the Senate, of the town and castle of Porto, and extraordinary Embassadour from the King of Portugal to this Republick, could not obtain audience, what instance soever he made for it. But withall, to the end not to reject him altogether, the King, who is without doubt the best, and civillest Prince of the world, sent unto him the next day Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of Estate, and of his commands, to tell him, that if the Lord Embassadour of Portugal had Letters of Credence for his Majesty, he would make no difficulty to give him audience; but being not in his Kingdom, nor in a place where he might treat of affairs of Estate, he praied his Excellence to consider, how unhandfom it would look, if in going out of the country under the obedience of the King of Spain, where he had received all kinds of civilities, he should give, without any necessity, audience to his declared Enemy. But that he might assure himself, that when he should be returned into his Kingdom, he should alwaies be ready to give audience to the Ministers of Portugal, which should be addressed to him with Letters of Credence.

After the publick audiences, the King received the complements of many persons of quality, and at evening went to make a visit to the Queen of Bohemia, his Aunt, and next to the Princess Royal, his sister.

The Lords the Estates of Holland had a purpose to depute some of their body to accompany his Majesty at supper, but for as much as it was made known unto them, that the King would be very glad to sup in private, and to retire himself in good time, after the toil of the two former daies; and particularly after the visits, and complements, which he had been obliged to receive, and wherewith he had been almost oppressed that day, they would not hinder him to take his repose; but resolved to reserve to themselves, that honour, for another time, when they might receive it without incommodating his Majesty,

We said before that the King had advertisement the preccedent day, that Admiral Montagu was arrived, with a part of



the Fleet in sight of Scheveling, which is but a village inhabited by a hundred or six score families of fishermen, a good mile from the Hague, which was found true. For as soon as they understood in the Fleet then at anchor in the Downs, which is a rode at the entrance of the channel that separates England from the main Land, what passed in Parliament, in behalf of the King; and the publick Declaration, which almost through the whole Kingdom was made, it also declared for its lawful Prince, and set sail upon the first orders of the Parliament, with so favourable a wind, that it appeared on the coasts of Holland on Munday morning the 24 of May; and it had the same Admiral that dispatched an express to the King, to let him know that he was come there with a part of the Fleet to receive his Majesties commands, and to pass him into England. It was composed at first but of eighteen or nineteen vessels; but those that carried the Commissioners of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the City of London, having not yet joined with it, there arrived others every day and hour, so that before the King was in condition to embark, there were reckoned eight and thirty great ships, the most part of them bearing fifty, sixty, and seventy peeces of brass Cannon. That of the Admiral, called yet the Naseby, carried fourscore, where of the firstrank was of eight and forty pound bore; the second, of two and thirty, and of four and twenty, and the third of twelve pound bullet, all of brass.

The Commissioners of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the City of London arrived the same day; but for as much as they were not of the King's train, and had no Letters of Credence for the Estate, it was resolved that they should not be treated, nor lodged by Harbengers. Notwithstanding, the consideration which was had for the quality of the Commissioners of the House of Lords, which were all followed with a great number of Gentlemen, and store of servants, clad in very fair and rich Liveries, as also for some of the Lower House, because of their birth, or merit, it was found good to lodge them by billets. They went not a shore till the next day, and the  
Estate

Estate was carefull to cause coaches to be sent for them ; by particulars, which brought them at the Hage in the evening ; but they did not reverence to the King till Wednesday the 26. as we will say hereafter.

We have said also, that the Estates of Holland would not take their audience the day that the King arrived ; to the end not to oppress him with complements, when he had need of rest ; but they ordained M<sup>r</sup> Beaumont, their Secretary, to address himself to one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, and to pray him to know of his Majesty the hour of their audience, the next day ; officiating, in the mean time, under hand by M<sup>r</sup> Beverweert, that it would please his Majesty to do them the favour to hear them in private, and to make all to depart the Chamber, when they entred there ; except the Lords, that were necessary for the service of his person. Not that they had to entertain him with secret affairs in a publick audience, where they were but to felicitate his Majesty upon the present estate of his Kingdom ; but because that being assembled in a very great number, and having to make their complement in a body, all the Deputies could not enter into the Hall, nor approach the King, if entrance should be allowed to all the world indifferently. The reason which obliged them to give order to the Captain of the Regiment of the Guards, to forbid, that morning, entrance into the House of Nassau, to all the inhabitants of the country, of what condition or quality soever they were. They caused a Guard also to be made, for them, of some Companies, from the dore of their apartment, in the Palace, even to that of the Prince his house, and prevented by this means the confusion, which they would hardly have avoided without it. After then they had given these orders, and understood that the King expected them, at nine a clock, they came about that time to the place of their ordinary assembly, and went forth thence in the following order. M<sup>r</sup> Starenberg, Collonel of the Regiment of their Guards marched first, and alone, bare-headed : After him came the Estates of Holland in body, two and two, the Deputies of the Nobility, which are M<sup>rs</sup> of Wasse-  
M naer,



naer, of Beverweert, of Schagen, of Wimmenum, of Nortwijck, of Somelsdijck, of Duyvenvoorde, vander Mylen: to wit, Scagen, Wimmenum and Merode, are politick; and as we say, of the robe, and the others have military charges according to the order of their reception, and the other Deputies according to the rank which their towns hold in the assembly: with this difference, notwithstanding, that the Pensionary Councillour, who, although in the assembly he hath his place at the table of the Nobility, cannot, as Minister of the Estates, pretend rank but after all the other Deputies, when the Estates are together in a body; and yet takes place immediately after the Nobles; because that being to make the speech, he could not without disorder, make through the press, to approach the person of the King. Being thus arrived, a foot, at the gate of the King's lodging, they were received there in the same manner as the Estates General had been the day before.

The Pensionary Councillour made a very quaint discourse, which would give, without doubt, much ornament to our relation, if that Minister would have communicated it; but it could not be obtained from his modesty, which is so much the more incommodious on this occasion; as it is well known that all the productions of that accomplished wit have their perfection, and that this little treatise cannot have it without that. We must believe, notwithstanding, that he would not have rendered himself so difficult, if he would have considered, that it is not in his power to take away the knowledge thereof from posterity, who will find, one day, his Speech in the Registers, where the Estates would it should be inserted, in the same manner as he pronounced it. The subject was common to him with all those, that had spoken to the King 15 daies before. Therefore the answer of his Majesty, must also relate to that which he made to the other complements. But that which was particular in this audience, was this, that his Majesty having given occasion to the Estates to enter into other matters, and the Pensionary Councillour, making use thereof, to speak of the Estate of the affairs of the North, the King declared himself so openly, and so fa-  
vou-

vourably for the interests of the King of Denmark; that though the Lords the Estates should draw no other advantage from the generosity and vigour with which they carried their arms unto those quarters, then the sole approbation of this great Monarch, the glory which returns unto them from thence, would pay, in a manner, the great expence they were at there. It is not fit to speak here of the particularities of that discourse, no more then of those of the secret audiences, which the same Pensionary Councillour had after this general and publick one; but it shall suffice us to say, that the Estates of Holland remained very well satisfied with the civilities they had received in this, and with the declaration which his Majesty had made there.

The Estates of Holland being retired, the Deputies of the town of Amsterdam, which made a part of them, gave order to M<sup>r</sup> de Groot, their Pensionary Councillour, to demand a particular audience for them, and to address himself for this purpose to M<sup>r</sup> Oneal, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber, to know the hour, that it would please his Majesty to appoint them for that. M<sup>r</sup> Oneal, who is of most illustrious birth in Ireland, and by the King's favour to be made a Count, after he had spoken to the King thereof, his Majesty said to him that he desired himself to speak with M<sup>r</sup> de Groot, who presently was brought into the chamber, where he found the King neer the chimney, a little distant from some English Lords, who were in affairs, with his Majesty. M<sup>r</sup> de Groot, being come to the King, said that the Burgemasters, and Magistrate of the town of Amsterdam, having understood, that this Majesty was come to this Province of Holland, had ordained their Deputies to go presently to the Hage, most humbly to beseech his Majesty to honour their town with his Royal presence, for so little time as the estate of his affairs should permit him to stay in the country; and that the Deputies had ordained him to know of his Majesty, when they might, without incommodating him, have the honour to do him reverence in private, and to make him the same request in person. The King answered, that he had a very strong affection for the town of Amsterdam, and that he was obliged thereunto by par-

*The King  
giveth au-  
dience to  
the Depu-  
ties of the  
town of  
Amster-  
dam.*



ticular considerations ; so that he would be very glad to see once again that fair and great town , and to thank the Magistrate before his departure , for the proofs of tenderneſs, which he had received thence ; but that he believed he ſhould not be able to obtain it from the impreſſement with which the Commiſſioners of Parliament, and City of London , ſpoke of the neceſſity of his ſpeedy return into England. Notwithſtanding, that he would ſee the Commiſſioners after dinner , ſince they were already diſimbarked, and if they gave him never ſo little time, he would imploy it in making a voiage to Amſterdam , and that in the interim he would attend the Deputies, as ſoon as he had dined.

The Penſioner replied, that ſince his Maſteſty expreſſed an inclination to make a journey to Amſterdam, he beſought him moſt humbly to defer the audience of the Deputies , untill that after the hearing of the Commiſſioners of Parliament, he could reſolve himſelf upon the moſt humble ſupplication which the Deputies made him. Adding thereunto, that his Maſteſty might be fully perſwaded , that there was no town , even in his own Kingdom , where he could meet with more tenderneſs and reſpect for his perſon , and more zéal for his intereſts , then in that of Amſterdam ; and that the Burghmaſters and Magiſtrate had no ſtronger ambition , then to be able to give him effectual and indubitable proofs thereof. That they had underſtood that his Maſteſty had ſome deſign to cauſe a Yacht to be made in Holland , on the model of that which had paſſed him from Breda into Holland ; and likewise that he had the goodneſs not to deſpiſe wholly the offer which M<sup>r</sup>. Vloofwijck, one of their Burge-maſters , had made him of one, which is newly built at Amſterdam , and which upon the advertiſement given them thereof, they had cauſed to be bought of the Colledge of the Admiralty, to which it belonged ; but they judged it not a preſent worthy of his Maſteſty , and that they ſhould not without ſome confuſion make him a preſent of this nature. Notwithſtanding if his Maſteſty would be pleaſed to accept it, it would be neceſſary that he ſhould ſend ſome one , at the place , to order the contrivances , and accommodations ; as for their part they would  
in-

indeavour to give it all the embellishmens which might render it pleasing to his Majesty. The King answered, that it was true, that the commodity which he had found in that kind of building, on diverse occasions; and especially in his last voiage, coming from Breda, had given him some thought to make one to serve his use on the Thames; but that his intention was not to oblige the Lords of Amsterdam to present him that which they had, though he would not refuse to receive again this mark of their affection, and to charge himself with a new obligation towards that fair and great town. That to this effect, he would send there the Captain of M<sup>r</sup> Beverweerts Yacht, with order to cause that to be finished, which he received from their hands, in the best and most commodious manner that he should judge fit for his service. Moreover that he would give notice to the Deputies, of the hour he could appoint for their audience, after he had heard the Commissioners of Parliament.

The Estates of Holland had understood, that the Courts of Justice, which they call the great Council, and the Court of Holland, (where of the last is composed but of subaltern Judges for the Province, and for that of Zealand, and the first serves for Parliament to the same Provinces, for the appeals which are brought there, from all the others Courts of Justice) had a purpose to demand audience of the King, and that after their example, divers other Colledges might demand it, as some of those, which make no body, took a priviledge to do it; before the King was arrived at the Hage, resolved that notice should be given to the two Courts of Justice, to the Reckoning Chamber of the Province, to the Consistory of the place, to the University of Leiden, whose Rector was come to the Hage for that purpose, and to all the other bodies and Colledges, that the Estate in making its complement, did it for all its subjects, and that it would not that the King should be troubled with other visits, after that which the Estates of Holland had made him in a body.

\* The Estates General named this day M<sup>rs</sup> de Gent, Deputy of Gelderland, Guldewagen of Holland, and Lampfins of Zealand,

*The Estates of Holland forbid the Courts of Justice and the other Bodies to complement the King.*

*\* The Estates General cause the Queen of Bohemia, their Royal Highnesses and the Prince of Orange to be complemented.*



land to go to felicitate the Queen in her Palace, and the Dukes of York and Gloucester, who were lodged at the House of the extraordinary Embassadors, on the re-establishment of the King, and on the revolution of the affairs of England: and M<sup>r</sup> of Renswoude of Utrecht, Ripperda of Hengelo of Overysel, and Isbrants of Groning were deputed to do the same office with the Princess Dowager, and with the Prince of Orange.

The same day, M<sup>r</sup> Ripperda, of Buirse, having made report, in the same assembly, of what passed in the voyage he made, with some other Deputies, to the King at Breda, in order to their resolution of the 14. of this moneth, the Deputies were thanked for it.

*The Estates  
General  
make a  
foundation  
of three  
hundred  
thousand  
gilders for  
the King's  
expence.*

And for as much as the Estates General, (as it was agreed upon with the Estates of Holland) should be at all the expence that should be made for the King, during the residence which his Majesty should make in the Country, except that of his voyage, and that from the day that he arrived at the Hage, they laid down this day a foundation of three hundred thousand Gilders; and they required the Lord Ripperda of Buirse, Guldenwagen, Swanenburg, Stavenisse, Renswoude, Velsen, Ripperda and Schulenburg, to attend his Majesty at dinner.

The Table was doubly furnished, at the head of which, and in the mid'st sat the King, having on his left hand the Princess Royal, and on his right, the Queen of Bohemia, when she dined there. At the end of the Table, on the same side, were the Dukes of York and Gloucester; and at the other end by the Princess Royal, was the Prince of Orange her Son. And this order was observed in all the repasts, only in the absence of the Prince of Orange, the two Princes, his Majesties brothers, separated and placed themselves at the two ends of the Table. By this means one could well serve all those that were there, because they were all at a certain distance, which permitted the Officers to do their functions: as also the Deputies of the Estates, left space enough between the King's Table and theirs, for the convenience of those which served the meat before the Royal persons, putting themselves at the two ends of the skirt, before the

the King, who would not that the Deputies Table should be separated from his. Most commonly there was a Set of Violins, which diverted pleasantly the King, during the repast; and in the healths that were drunk, as the King never failed almost to drink the prosperity of this Estate, and very often of each Province in particular, the Cannon of the Viverberg thundred from every Battery.

As soon as they arose from dinner, the Commissioners of the Parliament, and City of London, came to do reverence to his Majesty. The Higher House had nominated six, *viz.* The Lord Aubery Veer, Earl of Oxford; the Lord Leonel Cranfield, Earl of Middelfex, Foulk, Grevil, Lord Brook; the Lord Charls Rich, Earl of Warwick, the Lord Leicester Devereux, Vicount of Herford, and the Lord John Barclay; but the Earl of Warwick, being sick of the gout, when the others embarked, was constrained to stay at London. The Lower House deputed the Lord Fairfax, sometime General of the Parliaments Army, who on that consideration drew upon him the curiosity and eyes of every one, and who would see the King privately, to ask him pardon for the pass'd offence with extraordinary submissions; The Lord Bruce, the Lord Falkland, the Lord Castleton; the Lord Herbert; the Lord Mandevil, Sir Horatio Townsend, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Sir George Booth, he that levied an Army a year since for the calling of a Free-Parliament, in behalf of the King, Denzil Hollis, Esquire, Sir John Holland, and Sir Henry Cholmly. The Deputation of the City of London was much more numerous, as being composed of twenty persons, taken partly out of the Magistracy, and partly from amongst the principal inhabitants, and from the Militia of the City. The chief assembled in the House of the extraordinary Embassadors, and the others, in the house where the Citizens exercise to shoot at the mark, and learn to exercise arms. Both one and t'other went forth a foot, walking two and two, and having before them a very great number of young Gentlemen, that marched in the same order. Being brought into the King's chamber, they made a very low, and

*Audience  
of the  
Commis-  
sioners of  
the Par-  
liament.*



most submissive reverence. The Earl of Oxford spake for the Higher House: but those that were there at that action, agreed in opinion, that never person spake with more affection, nor expressed himself in better terms, then M<sup>r</sup> Denzil Hollis, who was the Orator for the Deputies of the Lower House, to whom those of London were joined. He insisted chiefly upon the miseries under which that Kingdom had groined for so many years, and upon the government of Cromwel, who tyrannized the English in their lives, in their goods, and in their consciences; whereas on the contrary, they could hope from the goodness of his Majesty, but repose, but sweetness, and a lawful liberty; beseeching him to return forthwith into his Kingdom, and to take again the Scepter of his Ancestours, without any condition: which redoubled the joy of this Court, though it were already assured thereof, by the mouth of Sir John Grenvil. The King received them with much goodness, as well as the protestations of obedience and fidelity, which they made him in the name of the Lords and Commons of England, and of the City of London in particular; and after the speech, they did all reverence to the King, in putting one knee to the ground, and in kissing his hand. After they came forth of the King's apartment, they went to the Dukes, to whom they also made complements from the Parliament, and City; they went there also a foot, and from thence, in the same order, to the Queen of Bohemia, and to the Princess Royal, where they acquitted themselves also of the duty which they had order, from the Parliament and City, to render unto them.

After the audiences of the Deputies, the King received many persons of quality, who in the impatience to see his Majesty had passed the sea voluntarily, without any particular commission, they all did him reverence, in the same manner the Commissioners had done.

Monsieur Friquet, Councillour of Estate to the Emperour, and extraordinary Envoy from his Imperial Majesty to the Estates General, had also audience of the King; and made him his complement in the name of the Emperour, his Master, whose  
Pre-

Predecessour had expressed a most particular affection for the King, even in the height of his persecutions.

In the number of those that came to render their duties to the King that day, was the Captain, or Master of the Ship, which received the King aboard on the coast of England, and passed him into France, when that Illustrious Maid, Mistress Lane, saved the fortune of the Kingdom, after the unfortunate battel of Worcester; at least if one may give that Epithete to an accident, which God hath so favourably blessed, and who hath so favourably disposed the affairs in the glorious return of the King, without any effusion of the blood of his subjects.

It is not our design to make here an unnecessary digression, in making a perfect narrative of all that passed in the miraculous escape of the King after the loss of the battel, nor in what manner the King, being separated from the Officers that were by his person after the defeat, was brought to the house of a countryman, who changed cloaths with him, and shewed him a tree, where he passed the night. How afterward being come to the house of Mistress Lanes father, her brother received him, as servant, to wait on him in his chamber, and how in this quality he rid a journey before that Gentlewoman. How he had a care of the horses in the journey, and what encounters he met there, because all these things are not of the subject of our relation, and deserve well a particular one. But we think it not amiss to say; that the Lord Wilmot deceased Earl of Rochester, who had been extraordinary Embassadour at the Diet of Ratisbon in the year 1653. and who was he, that gave orders for the King's passage, being come at the place where his Majesty was to embark, and seeing the Master of the ship to enter into the chamber, where they supped, to tell them that the tide would be good about midnight, and that they should do well to embark before night, praied him to sit at table, and to sup with them. But the Master had no sooner taken his place, and observed the features of the King's face, but he whispered Mr Wilmot in the ear, saying, that he knew that illustrious person, and that it was indubitably the King; the other denied

*Particulars of the King's escape after the battel of Worcester.*

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it,



it, and would have him to relinquish that thought; but the Master, though he made semblance to acquiesce therein, during supper; said notwithstanding, in rising from the table, that whatsoever they would make him to beleev, he knew the King so well, that he could not be deceived; because that having been brought before him a few years since, when his Majesty, being with a Fleet in the Downs, where he caused some fishermen to be stopped, to whom he gave liberty, presently after he had caused them to be brought to his presence, and he with the rest, he had so well considered him, that since that time, he could not lose the Idea of him. But that they needed to fear nothing, that the person of the King should be alwaies sacred to him, and in safety in his hands. Wilmot persisted in his negative, caused the King to embark, and said no more to the Captain, untill that his Majesty being landed, on the coast of Normandy, he feared not to tell him, that it was indeed the King that he assisted to save, and that his Majesty would remember his fidelity and affection, when there should be an occasion to acknowledge one another. And indeed, after the King had perfectly well received him at his closet dore, the Lord Craft, who had presented him to his Majesty, assured him that he might hope for any favours from him.

*Major  
Cromwell  
doth reverence to  
the King.*

The English Officers that are in the service of the Lords the States, and were come to this town, did him reverence also, and among the rest M<sup>r</sup> Cromwel, Maior of a Regiment of foot of the same nation. He is Cosen German, but issued from an elder brother of him, who is known to have sacrific'd the King his Sovereign to his irregular ambition, and detested that brutal and horrible action; but seeing some apparent establishment in the fortune of the Protector, he passed into England, where he rendered considerable services to those of the good party, and even gave himself the liberty, to remonstrate sometimes to his Cosen, what belonged to his duty: so that instead of making his fortun there, he could draw from the Protector for himself, and for his brother, who commands a Regiment of foot in the service of the Lords the Estates; but a gratification of two thou-

thousand pounds sterling, whereof they have received but the half, though the Major made an expence at London where with he shall be long time incommodated. The King, who know the intentions of this honest man, and permitted his brother to take the surname of Williams, instead of that which shall be eternally in execration to all Englishmen, and who had many good proofs of them, received him perfectly well.

This day came also to salute the King Sir William Davison a Scott by birth, but since some yeares established at Amsterdam. *As also  
Sir William  
Davison* His Majesty had considered him, as a person most affectionate to his service, and was not deceived therein, because that those who know how he behaved himself, cannot doubt that he was most usefull, and that he acted if not directly for the re-establishment of the affairs of England, at least it cannot be denied, that he hath not been unprofitable therein. It was not long before, that the King had given him some proofs of his acknowledgement, in making him Knight Baronet; but this day he confirmed that quality to him, by letters pattents, in adding thereunto a pension without comparison more considerable then that title. The King gives it with very litle ceremony; in making the Novice kneel before him, he laies his sword on his shoulder, and sayth unto him, *Rise Knight Baronet*. Those that are invested with this quality, follow the Barons, and precede the ordinary Knights.

After this, the King went to visit the Queen of Bohemia, his Aunt, but it was without ceremony, as he used to do the whole time of his residence at the Hague, during which there passed not a day almost, that he saw her not. From thence he went to the House of the Princess Dowager of Orange, who received him on the stone stairs that go up into the Court. The King presented her presently his hand, and led her through that fair hall, and through the Guard Chamber, to that which they call the Chamber of presence, where the King treated her with much civility, refusing to sitt, till the Princess took her place at the same time. After a conversation of half an hour, the King took leave, and retired himself, but perciving in the fore-chamber that the Princess followed him, he turned about, and would hinder



her to go further ; untill that seeing , after a contestation very agreeable, and very obliging, that he could not overcome her, he took her again by the hand , and led her to the foot of the stairs, where he made her again some civility; but seeing her obstinate to render him her devoirs even in the Court, he yielded at last, went up into his coach, and betook him to the Princess Royal, his Sister, where he met the Embassadour of France, who had the honour to discourse there with his Majesty a good while.

The King having spoken, in the evening, at supper, to the advantage of the Regiment of the Guards, which he had seen at his coming, and of which he had always a Company in arms in the Court of his lodging, the Deputies of the Estates General, who were by his person at the hours of his repast, offered to shew it him the next day in battel, to the end his Majesty might judge as favourably of their skil, as he had judged of their shew: The King promised to be present, if his affairs permitted him to give himself that divertisement; but the two Princes expressed, that they should see that exercise with much satisfaction. And, indeed, the next day being the 27<sup>th</sup> the Regiment of the Guards, having been in the field, from the beginning of the morning, stood in battalia half the way to Scheveling, by the house, where M<sup>r</sup> Catz, sometime Pensionary Counsellour, and Keeper of the great Seal of Holland, made his retirement, after he had passed through the fairest imploiments, wherewith his country could have acknowledged his merit, in a very pleasant and fair plain; where the two Princes, the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, the Prince of Orange, Prince William of Nassau, Governour of Friesland, the Rhine-Grave, and all persons of quality that were at the Hage, repaired about ten a clock in the morning; and after they had seen all that which skil could make a body perfectly exercised and disciplined to do, both in marching and fight, under good Officers, they made a course even upon the banks of the sea, from whence they considered the Fleet, and went from thence to dinner, the Dukes of York and of Gloucester, with some English Lords, to the Duke of Lunenburgs; and the rest to the Court. The Estates General deputed there to accompany the King,

*The Regiment of the Guards exercise.*

King, that day M<sup>rs</sup> de Gent of Gelders, of Merode, and Navander of Holland, Lampfins of Zealand, Renswoud of Utrecht, Velsen of Freesland, Ripperda of Hengelo of Over-Yfel, and Isbrants of Groning.

The King was from the morning shut up with M<sup>r</sup> Hide, his Chancellour, who for being chief of his Councils, and his most confident Minister, was lodged in the same house; because that being incommodated with the gout, his Majesty would that he should be lodged in a place, where he might make use of his councils at all hours of the day. He was with him more then an hour and a half, sitting on his bed-side, and sometimes leaning upon the bed it self in a very secret conference.

After the King was gone out of the Chancellour's chamber, the extraordinary Embassadours of Denmark caused his Excellence to be prayed, to appoint them an hour, for a particular audience, which they obtained for the after-noon. They received, in this audience, new assurances of the good intentions of his Majesty, to the advantage of the King their Master, who would have profited notably thereby, if the treaty of peace with Swethen, had not been too much advanced, as, indeed, it was concluded a few daies after.

We said, that the precedent day, the King had promised the Pensioner of Amsterdam, that he would certifie the Duputies of the same town, when he could give them audience, to the subject of the request which they had to make unto him, touching the journey, wherein they indeavoured to engage him. And indeed, the same evening, he sent them the Lord Wotton, second son to the Lady Stanhop, since Countess of Chesterfield, who was to advertise them, that they might see his Majesty, the next day, at nine a clock in the morning. This Deputation was composed of M<sup>r</sup> Cornelius of Vlooswick, Lord of Vlooswick, Diemberouck, and John de Huydecooper, Lord of Marseveen, Bourgemasters in charge, Conrade Buig, sometime extraordinary Embassadour in Moscovia, Conrade of Beuningen, heretofore extraordinary Embassadour in Denmark, and in Swethen, and now named for the extraordinary Embassadour into France, Senatours,

*Audience  
of the De-  
puties of  
Amster-  
dam.*

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and Peter de Groot, Pensionary of the same town. The last, after he had made a low reverence to his Majesty, spake in these terms.

*Speech of  
M<sup>r</sup>. de  
Groot.*

SIR, The Burgemasters and Magistrate of the town of Amsterdam, who yeeld not in devotion and zeal for the glory and „ interests of your Majesty, to any person of the world, thin- „ king that they have not satisfied, neither their duty, nor their „ affection, by the general testimony which they have rendred „ thereof, by the mouth of the Lords the Estates General, and „ likewise by that of the Estates of this Province, have comman- „ ded us to beseech your Majesty, to grant them a particular au- „ dience, where they may give stronger proofs both of one and „ t'other. Your Majesty shall see them in the extream joy, which „ they have, for the glorious re-establishment of your Majesty „ upon the throne of your Ancestours, the circumstances where- „ of are so much the more considerable, as this miraculous revo- „ lution is made without effusion of blood, and as your Majesty „ is obliged for it, but to the powerful hand of God only, who „ hath wrought therein by means altogether extraordinary. But „ you shall find the proofs thereof particularly, in the most hum- „ ble prayer which we have order to make you, to honour their „ town with your Royal presence, for the few daies the time „ will allow you to remain in this Province; to the end, that so „ many strangers, wherewith their town is inhabited, may „ be witnesses of the publick and real demonstrations which they „ intend to make, of the veneration which they have for the per- „ son of your Majesty, and of the passion which they have for your „ service.

Nothing can be added to the obliging words with which the King answered the complement of the Deputies of Amsterdam, in thanking them with much affection, for that of theirs, where- of he said he had received most illustrious proofs, witnessing to be very sorry that he could not satisfy their request, seeing that he had no less inclination for that journey, then the Lords of Amsterdam could have passion to see him in their town; and assuring them that he would eternally remember the amity they had

had for him. The Deputies replied in the most submissive terms that respect could put into their mouths, and after they had prayed for the prosperity of his Majesty, and for the perpetual felicity of his reign, they retired.

M<sup>r</sup> Coyet Knight, Extraordinary Envoy of the King of Swethen, to the Estates General of the United Provinces, had demanded audience the day before; but those, which his Majesty found himself obliged to give to the Estates of Holland, and next to the Commissioners of the Parliament and of the City of London, made him to refer it to this Thursday at eleven a clock in the morning. M<sup>r</sup> Coyet being come into the fore-chamber, at the hour appointed, the King sent immediately unto him M<sup>r</sup> Wentworth, one of the four Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, to entertain him, till affairs permitted his Majesty to come to speak with him, as he did presently after in the Presence-chamber. The Envoy made known to his Majesty, that he would speak Latine to him, and as he was very well versed in that language, he had prepared a very elegant discourse for him: but for as much as his Majesty signified to him, that that tongue was not familiar enough to him to serve his turn to answer readily, he made him his complement in French, as the Ministers of all the other strange Princes did, extending himself on the present revolution of the affairs of England, on the excellent and great qualities of his Majesty, and of the amity which the Kings, and Crown of Swethen had from all time received from the Kings of Great Britain.

The King answered him, that the testimonies of affection which he rendered him, on this occasion, from the King of Swethen, were very acceptable to him, and that he should find him alwaies disposed, not only to execute with sincerity the ancient treaties, which common interest hath caused to be made between England and Swethen, but also to confirm them by new, and streighter alliances. After this, his Majesty informed himself of the age of the King of Swethen, that reigns now, of the place where the Queen lives, and causeth the King her son to be brought up at present, and of many other



things, which denoted the great goodness, with which his Majesty would receive the Ministers of Princes, with whom his Predecessours had alwaies lived in good correspondence. After this familiar discourse, wherewith the Embassadour came of very well, he went to the Dukes of York, and of Glocester, and afterward saw also the Chancellour of England, to whom he spake of the present estate of the affairs of the North; and gave him to understand, that they were in terms of accommodation, between the two Crowns of Denmark and of Swethen.

After this audience the King gave the rest of the day to the affairs of his Kingdom, being in continual conferences with the Commissioners of the Parliament, and of the City of London.

*How the  
King was  
served.*

It shall not be from our purpose, to say here a word of the manner wherewith the King was served, at his ordinary repasts, and of the Estate of the expence which was made every day for his Majesty. We have spoken of his Table, and how the Royal persons that did eat there, were seated. They served up great Dishes in Oval form, at five courses, each containing five dishes and twelve trenchers, because they changed the dishes twice at every service, and every dish was so massive, that one shall not be troubled much to represent the expence thereof, when he shall know that there was two dozen of Pheasants in one dish, and that all the other dishes were furnished accordingly. They served, besides that, five tables for the Lords, and one for the Ladies, as for the Marquess of Worcester, &c. all at four courses, and almost as full, and furnished with the same meats, as those of the King's table, except one course, which was between the pottages and the rost. All the sweet meats, as well at the King's table, as at the Lords and Ladies, were pillaged at every meal, and exposed to the discretion of the people, who were ordinarily there at those hours by the King in crowds. And not only they served all sorts of delicious wines at the tables, but the sources steamed therewith continually day and night, and were never dry, as well for the

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English of what condition soever they were, as for all those of the town that came to demand it. Every Table was of twelve coverings, and had its Steward, its four Butlers, as many assistants in the buttery, and twelve men that serv'd up the meat and drink. But for the King's mouth, it was particular; there was a Clark of the Kitchen for the pottages, another for the courses, another for the pastry, one more for the rost, and one for the meats between the courses, every Clark having four Cooks under him, for each service.

There hapned this day a thing, which for having made a great noise in the beginning, deserves well to be spoken of here, with circumstances which might make one beleieve the truth of what was spoken of then.

*False advertisement  
of a design  
upon the  
King's  
person.*

A man of a most mean condition, French by birth, being about 9 a clock in the evening, in a remote place towards the Rampart, presented himself at the dore of a Millars house wholly affrighted, and almost senseless, (as he appeared) out of breath, and said unto him, that having been enforced to draw off for some necessity of nature, he stooped down towards that little rising, which serves for entrenchment to the Hage, and which we called Rampart; where being almost hidden, as well because that the place, where he put himself, was low, as because it was neer night, he presently saw three men to come, whereof two were cloathed in grey, and the third in black, who said one to another with displeasure, as he could judge thereof, in bad French, as he reported, that they failed twice, because of the great number of people that were about him, and serv'd him for guards; but they would so well take their advantage from the two sides of the Coach, that he should not escape them. That rising upon this, the others, wholly surpris'd to see a man in a place where they were come, because they thought to find no body there, said that they were discovered, and must dispatch him that might reveal them. That thereupon one of the three shot of a Pistol, whose bullet pierced his hat, which he shewed, wherewith he staggered; but that the other thinking the stroak was not mor-

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tal,



tal, shot a second so neer, that he burned his hair: This had so astonished him, that he fell to the ground, where having lain a while, untill the three men were retired, he arose, and went straight to the house of that Millar. And indeed, he gave such an alarm, there, that the Millar went presently forth with him, and taking two of his neighbours with him, that armed themselves with stones, like him; they pursued those three men, but to no purpose, because they met them not; therefore they went to the place, where he said he saw them at first; and where they found, indeed, the cloak which he said fear had made him to quit. The affair was judged of such importance, that the Court of Justice was ordered, the next day, to make a most strict and most exact inquiry thereof. The Informer being questioned herein, by Commissioners, persisted in his first depositions, which were believed at first to be so much the more true; as the accuser, though incommodated enough in his domestick affairs, witnessed to be much uninterested, and demanded no recompence. Those, notwithstanding, that staid not much at fair appearances, and would that they should proceed to a more exact examination of an affair of this nature, spake of it, as of a deceit, which the laws should either justify, or punish with the severest punishment. Howsoever it was, it produced this effect, that the Estates judging that they could not bring too much care to the conservation of the precious pledge which they had with them, caused some troops of horse to advance with all speed, which were already commanded, and which, being arrived, kept guard with the standard on the avenues of the Palace, where the King was lodged, and of which there was alwaies a brigade, which followed the Coach wheresoever his Majesty went.

And forasmuch as it was known, that there was found in the Fleet a man bold enough to have resolved to put fire to the powder, when the King should go to see the Vessel, where he served in quality of Marriner, which obliged Admiral Montague to seize himself on the key of the powder Magazine, and to ordain all the Captains of the other ships of the Fleet, to do the like aboard them,

them, and to carry alwaies the key with them; the King was advised to chuse a guard of fourscore Gentlemen, under the charge of the Lord Gerard, Captain of his Life-guards, and one of the four Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, which served by Brigades; so that there was alwaies twenty which marched on both sides the coach, having one hand on the supporting staff of the boot, and holding a sword, drawn out of the belt, but in the scabberd, in the other. But as this posture was some what irregular, and offensive, in a country, where the person of his Majesty was no less dear then in his Kingdom; the King considering, that to hinder approach to his person, was sufficient to secure it, would that they should wear their swords by their sides, and carry a cane in their hand, which assured their countenance, and made their quality and charge to be respected.

The same day, the Estates of Holland gave Commission to M<sup>r</sup>. of Wimmenum, Deputy from the Nobility, to the Council of Estate of Holland, Halling of Dort, Marseveen of Amsterdam, and Hoogland of Alcmaer, to go to felicitate the Queen of Bohemia, the Dukes of York and Gloucester the Princess Royal, the Princess Dowager of Orange, and the Prince of Orange, upon the re-establishment of the King of Great Britain. They executed this commission immediately after dinner. M<sup>r</sup>. of Wimmenum made the complement every where, and which was most admirable, never using twice the same cogitation, nor the same words in all his speeches.

The Estates of Holland gave charge also to M<sup>r</sup>. of Wimmenum, to know of his Majesty, if it pleased him that they should make him a supper, where the Estates of Holland might have the honour to treat him in private; and if he desired that in this case the Estates should be there in a body, to render him the more honour, or if he would rather they should send there Deputies. Whereupon his Majesty, having expressed an acceptance of what they desired, and made known that by the deputation of a single person of each member, he should be as well satisfied as if the Estates were there in body, they fixed



on Sunday following for the day , being the 30 of the same moneth. They prayed M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum to take upon him the whole ordering of the Feast, and to give necessary orders for it; and the Estates named Commissioners, which should be there from them, *viz.* M<sup>r</sup> of Wassenaer, Lieutenant Admiral of Holland , and M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum for the Nobility: De Wit of Dort, Fabricius of Haerlem , Grafwinckel of Delf, Buytevest of Leiden , Marseveen of Amsterdam, Cant of Tergow , Vander Meyde of Rotterdam , Vander Colck of Gorcum, Vander Eyck of Schiedam , Vander Croest of Schoonhoven , Vander Berg of the Briel , Teylingen of Alckmaer , Jager of Horn, Romer Cant of Enchuyfen , Houtuyn of Edam , Houting of Munickendam , Stellingwerf of Medenblick , and Roothoof of Purmerent, to whom were added M<sup>r</sup> de Wit, Pensionary Councillour, and M<sup>r</sup> of Beaumont, Secretary to the Estates of the same Province.

*The Estates  
of Holland  
send vi-  
ctuals, and  
provisions  
to the fleet.*

But to the end that nothing might be wanting to the testimonies of affection which the Estates would render to his Majesty , those of Holland ordained, the same day, that all kinds of refreshments should be sent to the Admirals ship , to the Vice-Admirals, and to the Rear-Admirals, to be afterward distributed to the whole Fleet. They communicated hereupon with M<sup>r</sup> of Wassenaer, Lieutenant Admiral of Holland, and caused so much Wine, Victuals, Citrons, Oranges , and other provisions to be bought, that the Lord Montagu was constrained to confess , that he never saw so much. Notwithstanding , they sent them not aboard before the King had fixed on the day of his embarkment , and the Deputy Councillours , who were to execute the orders of the Estates of Holland , gave the commission thereof to M<sup>r</sup> of Valquenbourg , of the Bosse , Captain in the Regiment of the Guards , who caused the provisions to be carried aboard the Admiral , to whom it was judged fit they should leave the disposing, to cause them to be distributed to the other Ships according to his orders.

*The Estates  
General  
furnish*

The Estates General of their side , writ to the Colledge of the Admiralty of Rotterdam, that they should provide , and furnish  
such

such a number of Hoys, and other Vessels, as the Officers of the King's stable, of the Duke of York, and of Gloucester, should judge necessary for the transportation of the horses, and of a part of his Majesties baggage, and of their Royal Highnesses; and order was given that they should be kept and stabled in the town of Rotterdam, till they could be embarked, and that the ships should be provided of hay, of oats, and of straw, for the time that probably they might be upon the sea.

Friday the 28 of May, the Estates General, who knew they should please the King, in doing civility to the Parliament, deputed the Lords Ripperda of Buirſe, of the Province of Gelderland, and Schulenburg of Groning, to go with a complement to the Commissioners of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the City of London, upon the present Estate of the affairs of England.

The Lords Deputies of the Higher House, assembled in the House of the Earl of Oxford, who was lodged at M<sup>r</sup> Buifero's, Griffier or Secretary of the Council to the Prince of Orange; and the Commissioners of the Lower House, at the Lord Fairfax's, who was lodged in the House of the Baron of Asperen, Deputy from the Province of Holland, to the Colledge of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, and received this civility with much satisfaction.

The same day the Estates of Holland, having deliberated upon the recommendation which the King had made them, when they saluted his Majesty in a body, of some persons and English Officers, which are in the service of this Estate; whose affection, which they expressed to him in his affliction, as well for his interests, as for the person of the Princess Royal, his sister, ordained, that the three Regiments of Scots foot, which were reformed, and reduced to two, in the year 1655, should be brought again to their first estate, in behalf of Lieutenant Collonel Henderson, and that the command of the third should be given unto him, with the quality of Collonel. I say the quality, because that some years since, and in consideration of the peace, where the Major Officers are without function, the Colonels have

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but the title only, with the pay of the Major Estate of Lieutenant Colonel. They gave, on this very consideration, a troop of Horse to M<sup>r</sup> Kerkhoven, son to the deceased Lord Heenvliet, in his life time, great Hunter, or as they say, Forrester of Holland, under the deceased Prince of Orange, and Intendant of the Princess Royal her house, who would acknowledge the services of the Father, and the affection of the Lady Stanhop, his Widow, whom the King made Countess of Chesterfield, in procuring him that charge through the intermission of the King, after having given him the conduct which his Father had of her affairs. The Estates of Holland gave also a company of Walloon Foot, with the hope of a troop of horse, to M<sup>r</sup> Languerack, a Gentleman of the Country, of the House of Boetselaer, who till then had found great obstacles to his advancement.

*They send  
to comple-  
ment the  
Commis-  
sioners of  
Parlia-  
ment.*

They ordained also that M<sup>rs</sup>. of Wimmenum, from the Nobility, Halling of the town of Dort, of Marseveen of Amsterdam, and Hooglant of Alcmaer, should go to salute, from them, the Commissioners of the two Houses of Parliament, and the Deputies of the City of London, and to endear upon the affection with which they procured the King's return, and on the zeal wherewith they laboured to re-establish the affairs of the Kingdom, in the same estate they were under their last Monarchs, being then in the most flourishing estate of the world. They found the Commissioners assembled in the same places where the Deputies of the Estates General had met them, *viz.* some at the Earl of Oxford's, and the others with the Lord Fairfax, and M<sup>r</sup>. of Wimmenum said unto them: That the Lords the Estates of Holland, who had so much cause to rejoice for that great Catastrophe, which they saw in England, could not be silent in that wonderfull conjuncture, and in that publick, and universal joy; but found themselves obliged to express it, with them that contributed the most to it, and are the principal Authors thereof. That the Parliament of England had this advantage, to be as the foundation of the Estate, but that those which compose it now, had gained this glory to all posterity, that they

they had not only drawn the Kingdom from its greatest calamity, to carry it to the highest felicity; but also that they had been the first of the three Kingdoms to declare themselves for so glorious an enterprize. That the Lords the Estates, who in living with England, as they lived during the Anarchy, and disorder, had manifested how dear the amity of the English was to them, participated therein as they ought; assured the Lords Commissioners of the perseverance of their affection, and praised God for the continuation of the prosperity of the affairs of the Kingdom, and of their persons in particular, with all the fervency that could be expected from an allied Estate, and from persons perfectly affectionated to their good, and interests. The Commissioners answered, by the mouth of the Lords whom we have named; and after they had thanked the Lords the Estates for the affection which they had for the King, and for the Kingdom, whereof they have every day such glittering proofs, they thanked the Deputies for the pains they would take in coming to give them the greatest assurances thereof in their particular, offering to acknowledge both one and t'other, by their personal services, and by a perpetual and inviolable amity of their Estate with this Republick, and conducted the Deputies even to the coach.

Saturday the 29 of May, the Deputy Councillours, which make the Council of Estate of Holland, considering the expence which the Province had made for the reception of the King, in his voiage from Breda, and that which they must make yet, as well for the Feast which they prepared against the next day, as for the presents which they purposed to offer to his Majesty, and to the Princes, his brothers; represented to the Estates of Holland, that it would be requisite to make forthwith a sum of six hundred thousand Guilders. The Estates consented thereunto immediately, and found it fit to furnish, for the King, the Bed, and the appurtenances, which the last deceased Prince of Orange, had caused to be made for the lying-in of the Princess Royal, and which she never used, because of the death of the Prince her husband, who deceased eight daies before the birth

*Advise of  
the Coun-  
cel of E-  
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Holland  
for a foun-  
dation of  
six hun-  
dred thou-  
sand Gil-  
ders.*



of the Prince his son. This bed is, without doubt, the fairest and richest that ever was made at Paris; and besides the teaster, the seats, the skreens, the hangings and the other peeces necessary to make a furniture compleat, the Estates would add thereunto a most perfect fair hanging of the richest tapistery, imbossed with gold and silver, (which they cause to be made of purpose) with a great number of excellent pictures, as well of Italy, as of the countries ancient, and modern, and whatsoever can compose a chamber, worthy to lodge so great a Monarch in his greatest magnificence.

*The Council of Estate gives order for the imbarkment of the baggage.*

The same Council of Estate ordained also, that all the fisherbarks of the Villages of Scheveling, and of Heyde, should be stayed for the service of the Estate; to the end, to serve the imbarkment of the Court and King's baggage, and that for the same purpose the Village of Catwick on the sea, should send the next Munday to Scheveling ten, and those of Nortwijck, Santvoort, and Wijck upon the sea, each eight barks. They also gave order to Captain du Charoy to cause thirty open wagons to be in readiness, to bring a part of the baggage to Scheveling, Munday following; and a like number, with forty close wagons, to conduct the train Tuesday, which was the day that the King had nominated for his departure, though it was deferred since till Wednesday, the second of June, as we shall see hereafter.

The same day the Duke of York, brother to the King, accompanied with the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and with a great number of English and Dutch Lords and Gentlemen, went to Scheveling, to take the Marriners oath of fidelity, in quality of Admiral of England; but the wind being contrary, and the sea so moved, that the Lord Montagu, Vice-Admiral, thought it not fit to send boats from aboard him, to fetch his Royal Highness; and the fishermen of the Village, refusing to put him aboard, he was enforced to return to the Hage to dinner.

*Audience of the Ministers of Brandenburg.*

Monfieur Weiman, Councillour in the Council of Estate of the Elector of Brandenburg, and his Chancellour in the Dutchy

Dutchy of Cleveland, had the opportunity to do reverence to the King at Breda, where he went about the affairs of the wardship of the Prince of Orange, wherewith his Electoral Highness would charge himself in part. Therefore he would not press his audience, during the first daies after his arrival, when his Majesty was burthened with complements. But as soon as Prince Maurice of Nassau, who with the government of the town of Wesel, and charge of Lieutenant General of the Horse, in the service of the Estates General of the United Provinces, ceaseth not to be Governour of the Dutchy of Cleveland, and of the Provinces annexed to it, in the name of the Elector of Brandenburg, was arrived, they judged fit to make a solemn complement to his Majesty, in the name of his Electoral Highness. The Prince was there the same Saturday, accompanied with M<sup>r</sup> Weiman, who notwithstanding the imployments which he hath elsewhere, forbears not to reside, some years, at the Hage about the affairs of the wardship of the Prince of Orange; and with M<sup>r</sup> Copes, ordinary Resident from the Elector, to the Lords the Estates. The discourse of the Prince was like a Cavalier; so that after the King had answered his complement, they spake of indifferent affairs, which have nothing of common with this relation.

The same day Monsieur Vicquefort, Knight, Resident with the Lords the Estates, for the Land-Grave of Hessen, made his complement for the Prince his Master, which was so much the better received, as in his particular he had had an occasion to render most important services to his Majesty, as well as to the deceased King, his Father, of glorious memory. He had the honour to do reverence to his Majesty at Breda; when in the voiage, which he made there some daies before, with the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, the King expressed unto him, that he remembred the affection which he had for his service. He spake also for the Duke of Courland in such sort, that the King, who witnessed to be touched with the affliction of that Prince, protested that he would not fail to acknowledge the good offices, which that Prince rendred to the deceased

S King,

*Audience  
of the Re-  
sident of  
Hessen.*



King, and to his own person, during the disorders of his Kingdom.

*Mr. Raet  
is made  
Knight  
Barronet.*

Monfieur Walter de Raet, Councillour in the Court of Holland, Zealand, and West-Friesland, being gone to Brussels, in the beginning of the moneth of March, this present year, with M<sup>r</sup> Goes, his Colleague, by vertue of a Commission from the Court, to speak to the Princess Royal of the affairs of the Principality of Orange, understood that there was notice given, that General Monck dissembled, in a manner, no more the inclination which he had for the King's interests, and for the re-establishment of the affairs of England, and from thence took the liberty to felicitate the King. His Majesty received him so well, as also the words which he said unto him, when being gone since about the same affairs at Breda, where his Majesty betook himself, he gave him to understand the occasion which hindred the Lords, the Estates, at present, to complement him on the estate of the affairs of the Kingdom of England; that he said unto him, that he should never see him but he would remember the good will he expressed to him in this conjuncture. And, indeed this very day, the 29 of May, the King, remembering those marks of affection, sent him his, in presenting him by M<sup>r</sup> Oudart, Councillour to the Princess Royal, and to the Prince of Orange, her son, with Letters Pattents under the great Seal of England, by which he gives to M<sup>r</sup> Raet, and to his issue male, the quality and rank of Knight Barronet for ever. And for as much as those whom the King honours with this title, are obliged to maintain thirty foot souldiers for the service of Ireland; or to pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of a thousand fourscore and fifteen pounds, his Majesty caused the first Letters to be accompanied with a second, dispensing him of paying that sum, and acquitting him in general terms, and his posterity after him to perpetuity, of the said sum.

*The Embassadour  
of Spain  
entertaines  
the King.*

We have said elsewhere, that Don Stephen of Gamarra, ordinary Embassadour of Spain to the Lords the Estates, went to meet the King at Moordike, to express there, to his Majesty, the joy

joy that he had for his re-establishment. The residence which the King had made, for some years, at Bruxels, where Don Stephen of Gamarra had the honour to lodge, some daies, in the house of the two Princes, the King's brothers, made him to be considered quite otherwise, then he could hope from his character, in a time, when there was open war between Spain and England, though against the intention of the two Kings. The caresses which the Princes made him on this occasion, and the extraordinary civilities which he had received from the King, proceeded from a particular affection, as well as the goodness wherewith the same Dukes of York, and of Gloucester prayed to dine with him, on thursday the 27 of this moneth. The Marquess of Ormond, and many other Lords had dined there, the day before, with the same familiarity wherewith the Lords German, Earl of St. Albans, and Craft went to dine with the Embassadour of France, the day the King arrived at the Hage; and upon the recital which these Lords had made to their Royal Highnesses of the great cheer the Embassadour of Spain had made them, they resolved to dine there the next day. But the King, who would dine that day in publick, with the Queen of Bohemia, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Orange, and the Deputies of the Estates General, having desired that the Princes, his brothers, might be of the company, the Embassadour, who had expected their Royal Highnesses, gave himself the liberty to complain to the King in raillery, for taking away his guests from him. His Majesty had the goodness to tell him, that he did it of purpose to hinder their dining with him, because he would be also of the Party. And indeed, that very Saturday, the King after he had ridden to Scheveling, where he saw the Fleet, and at his return, visited the Queen of Bohemia, went in the evening to the house of the Spanish Embassadour, where were also the Queen of Bohemia, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Orange, the Marquess of Ormond, the Lords Digby, Craft, and Taff, the Lady Stanhop, Widow to the Lord Heenvliet, to whom the King gave the title of Countess of Chesterfeild,



and Madam Howard her daughter-in-law, Lady of honour to the Princess Royal. The table was covered in the Hall, which is one of the fairest and greatest of the whole Hage; but it would be very difficult to make a pertinent discription of this feast, because that although they served up there but fish, and sallats, it was, without doubt, one of the most splendid and state-ly that ever was seen at a private house.

There was two great services of fish, or rather of Sea-monsters, besides the pottages, the courses, and the inter-meats; and there was served up so great a quantity of sweet meats, dry and liquid, that all the persons of quality, which were come, in great number, to see the order of that supper, returned thence all laden. For the Master of the house had given order that they should have enough; and that the servants should present Limonada, Hypocras, and all sorts of delicious wines, to all those that should demand it, whilst the Officers of his Majesty, and of their Royal Highnesses, were magnificently treated in the other apartments of the house. The King appeared there in the best humour that ever he was seen to be, and expressed so much content in this company, which was composed of none almost but of his family, and of persons whom he saw every day, that he staid there even until one a clock after midnight; notwithstanding, without the least disorder, or confusion that might trouble their conversation and divertisement.

Downing  
presents  
himself to  
the King.

Every thing there was high and magnificent; but that which was most remarkable, was this, that about midnight arrived there M<sup>r</sup>. Downing, who did the affairs of England, to the Lords the Estates, in quality of Resident, under Oliver Cromwel, and afterward under the pretended Parliament, which having changed the form of the government, after having cast forth the last Protector, had continued him in his imploiment, under the quality of Extraordinary Envoy. He began to have respect for the King's person, when he knew that all England declared for a free Parliament, and departed from Holland, without order, as soon as he understood, that there was nothing that could longer oppose, the re-establishment of Monarchal government, with

with a design to crave Letters of recommendation to General Monk. This Lord considered him, as well because of the birth of his wife, which is illustrious, as because Downing had expressed some respect for him, in a time when that eminent person could not yet discover his intentions. He had his Letters, when he arrived at midnight at the house of the Spanish Einbassadour, as we have said. He presented them forthwith to the King, who arose from table a while after, read the Letters, receiv'd the submissions of Downing, and granted him the pardon and grace, which he asked for him, to whom he could deny nothing. Some daies after, the King Knighted him, and would it should be believed, that the strong averfions which this Minister of the Protector had made appear against him on all occasions, and with all sorts of persons indifferently, even a few daies before the publick and general declaration of all England, proceeded not from any evil intention; but only from a deep dissimulation, wherewith he was constrained to cover his true sentiments, for fear to prejudice the affairs of his Majesty.

Sunday the 30 of May, the King would in the morning hear a Sermon, and to that purpose it was ordained that M<sup>r</sup> Hardy, one of the Ministers which came from England, with the Commissioners of the City of London, should preach before the King in the Chappel of the Court, which serves for Church to the French that live at the Hage, at eleven a clock in the forenoon, as soon as the French had ended their ordinary devotions. And to the end, to prevent the disorder among the people, which were come there in crowds from the neighbour towns, the company which had the guard, was commanded to seise themselves of the avenues of the Chappel, and particularly to possess the dore, which leads into a little Partition, where the Princes of Orange heretofore caused a bench to be made cloathed with black velvet, and covered with a canopy of the same stuff for themselves, and for persons of quality, that were ordinarily of their train, but they dreamed not to remedy another inconvenience, which deceived all the other precautions,

T

that



that they used. For the French, instead of giving place to the English, and of using the civility which they were accustomed to have for strangers, would not go out of the Church; and even the persons of condition, which fate in the little partition, whereof we have spoken, and who were for the most part Dutch, refused to make place for the Lords, which were, in great number, about the King's person; without considering that this very incivility hindred them absolutely to satisfy the curiosity they had to see the King, and to be present at the English Liturgy. The Reader of the Church exhorted the people to withdraw; and likewise the Pastor, who made the Sermon, went up again into the Pulpit, and represented to them the wrong they did themselves, as well as their brethren of the same religion, and strangers, as they in this country, in obstinately staying thus in their seats, after having heard the word of God, in a place where they had been fed, and in failing of respect to the King, to whom that very Temple was given by their Superiours; and where the English were to hear it, after them, in their tongue. But these exhortations made no impression on spirits prepossessed, no more then the other reasons which he alledged; so that the King was enforced to do his devotions, in the place where her Royal Highness is accustomed to have her preaching, particularly; since most important considerations hindred her to go to the English Church, where there entered as many as it could hold of the Lords of that nation. The Minister took his text in the 26 Chapter of the Prophet Isaiah, verse 19, which he applied to the present estate of the affairs of England, and made so learned and so pathetick a discourse, that there was not any one there, which was not touched, and edified therewith.

*The King  
toucheth  
the sick;*

After the Liturgy and Sermon were ended, there presented themselves many persons sick of the Evil, which the King was to touch, after many others he had touched Friday and Saturday, the 28. and 29. of this moneth, in private. And for as much as this ceremony is done with circumstances very remarkable, and different from those which accompany it in France, when the  
King

King there toucheth the sick; it shall not be from our purpose to speak here, of all the particulars thereof, since they make as well one of the essential parts of our relation, which is to omit nothing of what his Majesty did at the Hage. But before we engage us in this recital, it will be necessary to undeceive the spirit of those that believe, that that which the Kings of England do on this occasion, is but a copy of that which is done in France, and that it is not but because of the pretension which they have to that Crown, and by vertue of the title which they take, and from the arms of France, wherewith they charge their Escuchion, that they attribute to themselves a grace which is given to the eldest Son of the Church. For it is most certain, that the King of Great Britain, hath this right and advantage, not as King of France, though he takes the quality thereof in his titles, but as King of England; and because the Kings, his Predecessours, have used it efficiaciouly, since the reign of Edward, surnamed the Confessour; that is to say, since the beginning of the 11. age, and long before the Kings of England had declared their pretensions, as they did, when Philip of Valois came to the Crown. Now this ceremony is performed, in the manner as we shall at present relate.

Those that feel themselves afflicted with the disease, commonly called the Kings-evill, because the King cureth it, are obliged to address themselves to his Majesties chief Chyrurgion who visits them, and if he judgeth that it is the disease, which the King cureth, he appoints them a day and hour to be at the Chappel, where the King is to touch them. As in France, the ceremony of touching the sick is done in the morning, after the King hath communicated; so was it this day done in the Chappel of the Princess Royal, after the King had been at the sermon, and publick prayers. For the preaching being finished, they placed a great chair for the King, in a place somewhat distant from the people. And as soon as the King was late, one of the Clarks of the Closet stands at the right side of the chair, holding on his arm, or rather in his right hand, as many gold Angels, every one tied to a ribband of white silk, as there



were sick to be touched, which were then to the number of eight and forty. But for as much as the Angels, which is a kind of gold so named, because it hath the figure of an Angel upon it, are so rare, that they can scarce be gotten, especially in these Provinces, the King useth ordinarily, as he did on this present occasion, the ten shillings peeces, which are near of the same value. The Chaplain, that makes the sermon before the King, and who for this purpose takes ordinarily a text proper for the ceremony, performs the office afterward, and stands on the left side of the chair, whilst the Chyrurgion takes place, with the sick, right over against the King, but at a certain distance: Notwithstanding, in the occasion whereof we speak now, the Ministers text had nothing common with the ceremony, and it was not the Pastor who made the sermon, that assisted there; but Doctor Brown, Chaplain to the Princess Royal, who did all the functions thereof, representing the King's Chaplain, as he did on all the like occasions at Breda, whilst his Majesty resided there.

After his Majesty had taken his place, having by his side the Secretary, or Clark of the Closet, and the Chyrurgion before him, the Chaplain, who held a New-Testament in his hand, chused there the text in the Gospel of Saint Mark the 16 Chapter from the 14 Verse, even to the end of the Chapter; and at the same time, the Chyrurgion, taking one of the diseased by the hand, after having both made three low reverences, came with him to put themselves on their knees before the King, close to the chair, and whilst the Chaplain pronounced these words of the same Gospel, *They shall lay their hands on the Sick, and they shall be healed*; the King laied his hand on the two cheeks of the sick. This being done, he that was touched, retired himself, and they brought another to the King, who touched him in the same manner; the Chaplain repeating the same words, as many times, as there were sick for the King to touch, and as they brought them one after another at his Majesties feet. The Chyrurgion, who was alwaies on his knees, whilst the King touched, arose not till the King had made an end of touching, and

and then he made again three low reverences, and retired with the sick to the place where they were before, and stood there till the Chaplain had made an end of reading the rest of his text; which he continued not to read, till after the King had touched the last of the sick: This being done, the Chaplain began again another Gospel, taken out of the first Chapter of Saint John, from the first verse to the 15; and whilst he read it, the Chyrurgion brought again the persons touched, to the King, in the same manner as he did before; and his Majesty taking from the Secretary of the closet, whilst the Chaplain pronounced these words of the Gospel, *That was the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world* one of these gold Angels hanging on a silk riband, and put it on the neck of one of the diseased which approached one after another, in the same manner, as they did when the Chyrurgion brought them to be touched; the Chaplain repeating also those words, as many times as there were persons touched. After this, they all retired again to their first place, and then the Chaplain made an end of reading the Gospel, to the verse which we have denoted. He read after that, some other passages of the Holy Scripture and concluded the whole service with the Lord's Prayer, and a prayer which they make unto God, that it would please him to bless the ceremony, which the King had performed.

The Liturgy being finished, the Gentleman Usher (it was then M<sup>r</sup> Sands, who performed that function) brought a bason, an ewer, and a towel, and being accompanied with two Lords, or Earls, viz. the Lord Leonel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and the Lord Henry German, to whom the King gave since the quality of Earl of Saint Albans; he presented the bason and ewer to the youngest of the two, who stood on the left hand of the Gentleman that carried the towel, taking the right hand of the elder of the two Lords. The last finding himself in the midst of them, they marched, in this order, towards the King; and after making three low reverences, they put themselves all three on their knees before his Majesty; and whilst the Earl of Saint Albans poured forth the water on the King's hands, the



Earl of Middlesex took the towel from the Gentleman Usher, and presented it to his Majesty, who wiped his hands therewith. After this, the two Lords, and the Gentleman Usher, rose up, made again three great reverences to the King, and retired. And after that the King arose also, and went thence to the Princess Royal her chamber.

*The English doubt  
not the  
effect of  
this remedy.*

It is certain, that the King hath very often touched the sick, as well at Breda, where he touched two hundred and sixty, from Saturday the 17. of April, to Sunday the 23. of May, as at Bruges and Bruxels, during the residence he made there; and the English assure, that not only it was not without success, since it was the experience that drew thither every day, a great number of those diseased, even from the most remote Provinces of Germany; but also that there was no person healed so perfectly, who was not infected again with the same disease, if he were so unfortunate to lose, through negligence, or otherwise, the medal, which the King hangs on his neck, after he hath touched him; without any hope to be cured of it, if he be not touched again, and have another Angel about his neck. We have been loath to have touched on this particular, if many grave persons, whom one cannot suspect of superstition or deceit, spake not thereof, as of a most constant thing, and of which there is no doubt.

Coming from thence, the King and Princes, went to dine with the Princess Royal, where they passed a part of the day, to divert themselves in private. Towards the evening, he made a visit to the Queen of Bohemia; and at the beginning of the night, all the Royal Family were at Prince Maurice his house, where the Estates of Holland had prepared a most magnifick and stately feast for his Majesty.

*Feast of  
the Estates  
of Hol-  
land.*

There is more then one dore that gives entrance into the dining chamber, which makes one of the fairest peeces of the whole building; and in entring through the middle dore, which is over against the great stairs, one of the fairest and costliest of all Europe, because it is double, most large, and all built of a most rare Indian wood, one discovers it fully; so  
that

that wee see, at one and the same time, the cross barr'd windows which front upon the Viver and Viverberg, the two chimnies of both sides, and in the mid'st above, an overture, which makes a roundel, fashioned like the foot of a lamp, shut with glass, and environed with a gallery, or with a ballister, which makes the tower of the lover, or open roof. From the center of this lover, descended low a Royal Crown, very gallantly made, in the mid'st of four lustres, or cristal candlesticks; which with many other candlesticks, arms of silver, and a great number of torches, enlightned all corners much better, then the Sun could have done at midday. They gave, particularly, a marvellous lustre to the two bottoms of the chimney, which is on the left side; where two partitions of painted wood shut up as many cupboards of cristal glasses, and a great store of vessels, and of silver plate, and vermilion gilt. The Hall was furnished with ordinary Tapistry, which is of crimson damask, and had no other adornments, but that here and there, there were some fair Pictures, and that the ends of the chimnies, and the void place above the cross bar windows, were adorned with garlands, wreaths and figures of trees, laden with oranges, and mingled with all sorts of flowers, which formed not only a very regular compartment, but wonderfully refreshed also the chamber, and charmed no less the smell, by their perfume, then they pleased the sight through the diversity of their rich enamel.

The Table was made in double potence, and laied so, that that part, where the Royal family sat, was a thwart before the chimney of the right hand, thrusting from its middle a trunck, or skirt, which possessed more then two thirds of the length of the Hall, and it was shut up with a balustrade of three foot high, which reigned round about, yet so, that there was space enough, between the ballister, and seats of those which were of the feast, to hold the persons, designed for their service. This balustrade had divers wickets, whose entrance was recommended to the care of some Officers of the guards, which hindred strangers to present themselves there.



The King took his place under a cloath of Estate of the same stuff, whereof the rest of the furniture was made, between the Queen of Bohemia, his Aunt, who was on his right hand, and the Princess Royal his sister, who was on his left. The King's two brothers, were at one of the two ends, on the Queen of Bohemias side, and the Prince of Orange at the other end, on the side of the Princess, his Mother. The King sat so, that from his place he saw easily all the Deputies of the Estates of Holland, who possessed that part of the Table, which came from the mid'st of the King's; and were seated according to the rank, which the Nobles and Towns hold in their Assemblies. They would fain that the Rhine-Grave, Commissary General of the Horse, and Governour of Mastricht, should have the honour to give the napkin to the King; but his Majesty would be served the whole meal by Officers of his own, as well as the other Royal persons by theirs. M<sup>r</sup> de Buat, Captain of the troop of light horsemen, which was formerly that of the Guard of the deceased Prince of Orange, and now of the Estates of Holland, and M<sup>r</sup> Itersum, Lieutenant Collonel of a Regiment of foot, and Droffart of Rolduck, in the Country of *Over-Meas*, did the office of carvers; and served the meat before the King, and before all the Royal family; standing, for this purpose, in the empty space, which the Estates of Holland had left between their places, and the table of his Majesty. M<sup>r</sup> of Boetzelaer, younger son of the deceased Baron of Asperen, M<sup>r</sup> of Taillefer, eldest son of M<sup>r</sup> of Mauriack, Collonel of a Regiment of French foot, M<sup>r</sup> of Steeland, son to M<sup>r</sup> of Steeland, Lieutenant Collonel to the foot Regiment of M<sup>r</sup> of Beverweert, and Droffart of Buren; and M<sup>r</sup> Desloges, son to the deceased Collonel of that name, did the same functions at the table of the Estates, standing between the ballister, and the table, and taking the dishes from the hands of the publick Messengers, whose custom is, to follow the Deputies of the towns to the Assemblies of the Estates, to serve up the meat to the Lords. The King's table was served with six great dishes, in oval form, and with two more laid a cross the other, all loaden like pyramides; and they changed the

the services five times. There was on the Estates table eight and twenty great dishes, and many plate trenchers, but they changed them no more then four times; to the end, to make some difference between their table and his Majesties. In the ordinary daies they served but seven tables, with the King's, besides the servants; but this day there were sixteen, seven of which served as ordinarily, in the other apartments of the King's house, and the rest in the Castellany, which is as it were the Prison of the Castle, where they had given expresse order to receive and treat all the English which presented themselves. It is forbidden me to speak of the expence; but I think I may alledge here the person of the King, and affirm, that he said the next day, to M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum, that he never better supped, then the day he arrived at the Hage; and that in all the feasts which were made, as well in France as Spain, in Germany, and in the Low-countries, where he had met stately ones; and among others, that which the Arch-Duke Leopoldus made in the moneth of May, 1656, when he went out of the Low-countries, to go into Germany, he saw nothing come neer that, wherewith the Estates of Holland had entertained him the day before. It was two daies since the Lords the Estates caused the Troops of Horse to come to the Hague, whereof we have spoken elsewhere; and this evening they caused a part of them to be lodged in little squadrons, upon the avenues of the King's house, and the rest to be put into battalia, in the Plain, which is a place by the house, worthy to be called, for the beauty of the buildings which environ it, the Royal Place of the Hague. The Regiment of the Guards had their Post, from one of the corners of the house, to the Viverberg, and all a long that fair walk even to the other end towards the Place, behind the battery of the Cannon. As soon as they begun to drink the King's health, they gave the signal, with a torch, at one of the windows of the house, which looks upon the Viver, to make them fire the Cannon, to which answered the Musketeers of the Guards, and next, the Carbines of the Cavallery, and the artillery from the Rampart. Four times this musick served for intermedium



to that , which passed in the Palace during supper : whilst it lasted , there was made to come forth from a boat , which was in the mid'st of the Viver , or of that Pond, which washeth the foot of the wall of the King's house , as well as of the whole great Palace , an infinite number of squibs , and of other artificial fire-works , which gave a most agreeable divertisement to the people , the whole night.

*Order of  
the Estates  
General,  
and those  
of Holland,  
to comple-  
ment the  
King in  
taking  
leave.*

Munday , the last of May , the Lords the Estates of Holland , considering that the same reason , which had obliged them to honour the King's arrival , obliged them to do the like at his departure and embarkment ; and thinking that the King would depart the next day , they resolved to dispose the Lords, the Estates General , to take their leave of his Majesty at his house , that day , or the day of his departure , as they should think fit ; and to signifie to them , that the Estates of Holland could not suffer that any , but them , should accompany his Majesty , either in body , or by Deputies, when he departed. The Estates General , who know that the place of their ordinary Assembly , is in the Sovereignty of the Province of Holland , acquiesced therein , without repugnance , and were ready to desire audience , to take leave of the King , that day , in body ; when they understood that his Majesties voiage was deferred a day longer , and that he had signified to him of the Lords the Estates, who was President that week, that the next day he would make them a visit , in person , in the place of their Assembly. They would have been glad if they could have dispensed themselves of receiving so extraordinary an honour ; but they chose rather , to leave themselves to be loaden with civility at home, then to commit an incivility , in opposing the will of the King. The Estates of Holland , to whom the King signified , by one of the Secretaries of his commands , that he would do them the same honour , received the advertisement thereof with the same respect ; and both one and t'other , after they had agreed with the Ministers of the Court , how they intended to receive his Majesty , with all the submission they should be able to render to so good a Prince , and so great a Monarch , they both gave  
neces-

necessary orders, in their several assemblies, for this glorious and illustrious visit.

The Estates of the Province of Zealand, who were convoked extraordinarily, in the town of Middelborough, on the occasion of the King's voyage, had named also extraordinary Deputies, whom they ordained to complement the King upon his re-establishment in his Kingdoms, conjunctively with the ordinary Deputies, which are here from their Province in the Estates General. The Extraordinaries arrived at the Hage, Sunday the 30 of May, and the next day, in the morning, both one and t'other had audience of his Majesty, who caused them to be received and conducted in the same manner, and by the same persons he imploied at the reception of the Deputies of the other Estates, and the King made them the same civility. M<sup>r</sup> Veth, Pensionary Councillour of Zealand, and one of the eloquentest men of his time, brother to him, who so long time, and with so much reputation, appeared to the Estates General; and who is there also, at present, for the interests of his Province, took on him the speech, and made a most excellent discourse, speaking in these terms.

SIR,

We are here from the Lords the Estates of Zealand, to do reverence to your Majesty, and to assure you of our most humble and most respectful services.

We represent us, SIR, and acknowledge, in the person and sight of your Majesty, the favours and assistances which our Province hath, from all time, received from the Kings of Great Britain, your most famous Predecessours; and so we cannot felicitate you, and express the joy which we have to see the grace which God would do unto your Majesty, in this admirable revolution of affairs; wherewith your Majesty should be so much the more touched, as neither you, nor the rest of the world presumed so much as to hope it.

If Great Britain hath made bon-fires at the birth of your Majesty, what should it do now in this marvellous conjuncture? where we see all the artifices and attempts of your enemies dis-



appointed, and overthrown; your Royal person miraculously re-establish'd in the Throne of your Ancestours, and Crown (to speak truth) sent from Heaven, rather than put upon the head of your Majesty, by the hand of man. So we need not doubt that God, who is the particular Protector of Kings; and who raises, at this time, your Majesty by waies so extraordinary, will not fail to uphold you by that powerfull hand, which laid it on your Royal head, and that whole Christendom derives not advantages from thence, which cannot be ordinary; since that God, by whom your Majesty reigns so visibly, will make it so, that you shall reign for him efficaciously, in rendring the good and repose of his Church, inseparable from the interests of your Estate.

And hence shall it be, SIR, that, as from an inexhaustible spring, upon the Councils and actions of your Majesty, shall flow all the blessings of heaven, which shall settle the repose of your Estate, and assure the Scepter in your hands, for the comfort of your people, for the protection of your Allies, for the terrour of your enemies, and for the establishment of a perpetual peace in all Christendom; to the exaltation of the great name of God, and to the particular glory of your Majesty. Especially we hope that this favourable occasion, will serve to tie more strongly the knot of that Alliance, which, from all time, hath been so carefully maintained between Great Britain, and this Common-Wealth; particularly if her Highness, the Princess Royal, who is so notably interested in the good and prosperity of both one, and t'other Estate, will labour herein, with the care which we promise us from her goodness.

Those are the most ardent prayers, SIR, which the Lords the Estates of Zealand, your very humble servants, make unto God, and which they hope will be heard in due time.

The Estates of the Province of Freeſland, made the same diligence in sending to salute the King, by Extraordinary Deputies, who had audience the same day, together with their ordinary Deputies, which are in the Estates General, and were presented to his Majesty by Prince William Frederick of Nassau, Gover-

*The Estates of Freeſland send to complement the King.*

Governour and Lieutenant General of their Province. M<sup>r</sup> Harrinxma, Councillour in the Court of Justice of Leeuwaerden, addrested the speech, and made his complement in French, like others.

Hitherto there was no Minister sent, exprefs, by any forraign Prince, or Lord, with Letters of Credence, to felicitate the King upon his re-establishment, and estate of his affairs: But this day there arrived at the Hage M<sup>r</sup> of Cotteritz, Councillour in the Council of Estate of the Count of Oldenbourg and Delmenhorst, and his Drossart in the Bailiwick or Jurisdiction of Farel, who had his audience after the Deputies of Freesland. This Lord, who despised the quality of Prince, which was offered him, to conserve that of most powerfull Count of the Empire; and who is no less considerable, through the prudence wherewith he governeth, then through the honour which he hath to be the of same house, with the King of Denmark, who shall be partly his heir, willing to give an extraordinary proof of the respect which he alwaies hath had for the Kings of Great Britain, who of their side have, from all time, much esteemed him, dispatched this Gentleman, as soon as he understood that the King was to depart from Breda, to come into Holland; not so much to acquit himself of that duty, by a simple complement, as to assure his Majesty, that the first day he would send to render his respect unto him in his Kingdom, by a person, who is very near unto him, whom he considereth, and loveth extremely. The King, who is much more sensible of the good he receiveth, then of the injuries his enemies have done him, would make known by a most civil reception, and accompanied with much tenderness, and by a most obliging answer, which he made to the complement of that Gentleman; that if he could forget the ill usage he had received from some of his people, he was incapable to lose the remembrance of the obligation, which he had to the Count of Oldenbourg.

We have said before, that the Duke of York, as Admiral of England, would go, Saturday last, to the Fleet, to take there the Oath of Fidelity of the Officers and Marriners; and that he

Y

was

*The Count of Oldenbourg is the first of the strangers, which complemented the King.*

*The Duke of York caused the Fleet to take an oath.*



was hindred by the contrary wind and the tempest. But this day, the last of May, he embarked himself, and was aboard the Admiral. The Fleet declared it self for the King, when it was yet at anckor in the Downs, immediately after it understood the intention of the Parliament, upon the Letter and Declaration of his Majesty, whereof we have spoken in the beginning of this Relation; and it was not lately that the Lord Montague, who commands the Fleet now as Vice-Admiral, under the authority of the Duke of York, had made his good will so wel to appear, that not only the King could not doubt thereof, but also that he had given some suspition thereof to those of the contrary party. But it was necessary to disingage the Officers Souldiers, and Marriners of the Oath, which they had done to the last Parliament, and to be assured there of by a new Oath of Fidelity for the King, their Sovereign Lord. Therefore the Duke being arrived at the Admiral's Ship, where he was received by the Lord Montague, with extraordinary honour and submiffions; he caused the Captain of the other ships to come aboard there, and took their Oath, which the Captains caused to be administred since to the inferiour Officers, and to all the rest of the seamen in the other ships. The Lord Montague had caused the flag to be changed before he departed from the coast of England, and made the arms of the Common-wealth to be razed out, which appeared for some years on the castle of his proud poop; but he had reserved the honour for his Royal Highness, to change the name of the ship, which Cromwel caused to be called the Naesby, in memory of the great Battel, where the deceased King was defeated; and by which the Rebellion gained principally the strenght, which made it to subsist even to this last revolution. The Duke thinking that he could not give it a name which should be more pleasingly received, then that of the King, made it to be called *The Charls*.

Changes  
the name  
of the Ad-  
miral ship.

Descriptio  
of the Ad-  
miral.

It is certainly one of the handsomest frames that ever failed upon the sea. For although it be of the greatest size that hath been seen after that which they call in England, the Sovereign, and carries fourscore peeces of brass Cannon, amongst which  
more

more then twenty are of 48 pound bullet; it is, notwithstanding, one of the best failers of the whole Ocean. She had aboard her above six hundred men, as well Souldiers, as Sailors, and the Chambers and Galleries of the Castle, where the King was to lodge, and where the Lord Montague lodgeth ordinarily, were all wainscotted, and gilded, and furnished with fair beds of the finest cloth of England, fringed with gold and silver, and with foot Turkey tapistry, for the Royal persons. But that which was most remarkable, was that in the Admirals Kitchin there were six Clarks, that laboured but for the mouth, and that his table was better served on the sea, then those of many Princes are in their Dominions. The plate, which was all of silver, was of so prodigious a greatness, that they were seen to be loaden with peeces of rost beef (whereof the English have reason to make one of their delicates) which weighed neer a hundred pounds, and the other dishes of plate, which accompanied that, were without comparison, massier then the greatest washing basons that are ordinarily used, and so loaden with meat, that it seemed the whole Fleet was to be fed with the remains of that table, though they were intended but for the attendants of my Lord the Duke. He dined there, at the ordinary of the Vice-Admiral, which might pass for a great feast; and in going thence, he was saluted with the artillery of the whole Fleet, which did him the same honour, when he came aboard.

The same day the King received Letters from a certain kind of people, which are called in England Quakers; because that in the ordinary hours when they make their devotions, or prayers, there takes themselves, a certain trembling in all parts of the body, which they say to be a violent motion, caused by the spirit of God, wherewith they would make men believe that they are possessed. It would be very hard to say, whether these people are fanatick, or hyponchondriack, that is, mad or melancholy; but it must needs be, that so great a disorder of spirit, as that which is observed in all their actions, proceedeth from an ill disposition of the body. They have not only



lost the respect they ow unto Princes and Magistrates; but they fail also in the duties which are inseparable from the civil life: And they are so far from humility, which is a vertue not known, but since the birth of Christianity, that hitherto there was never seen an animal so impudent, and so proud. The Letter was ridiculous, and impertinent throughout; but particularly, in most places, it pronounced the threatnings of Gods judgment against the King, if he protected not that Sect, and entred not into those thoughts.

*The King  
renders a  
visit to  
the Estates  
General.*

The King having made known, the day before, to M<sup>r</sup> the Veth, Deputy from the Province of Zealand, to the Estates General; and President that week for his Province, that his design was to render them a visit, the next morning, in their assembly, as we have said, it was resolved that they would receive this honour, with all imaginable respect; and to that purpose would dispose of all things, in such manner, that his Majesty should carry away from his visit, the satisfaction which he might lawfully promise to himself from thence. And, indeed, Tuesday morning, the first day of June, the Lords the Estates General, being come to their chamber, about ten a clock in the forenoon, they named M<sup>rs</sup>. of Gent, from the Province of Gelderland, of Merode and Guldewagen of Holland, Stavenisse of Zealand, Renswoude of Utrecht, Velsen of Freeland, Ripperda of Hengelo of Over-Ysel, and Sculenburg for Groning; who repaired to the King's Court, and told him, from the Estates, that they knew well, their duty obliged them to come to receive his Majesties orders at his house; but since it pleased him to do the Estates General the honour, to transport himself, in person, into their assembly; they should receive that grace in a most submissive manner; and that to this purpose, they were there, by the command of their Chiefs, to serve his Majesty, and to conduct him unto the Hall of the Council. They prayed the Estates of Holland, to cause their Regiment to make a double guard, upon the avenues, from Prince Maurice his house, to the Palace; and Prince William Frederick of Nassau, Governour of Freeland, was required, from them, by M<sup>r</sup> of Velsen,

fen, and of Schulenburg, Deputies of the two last Provinces of the Generality, to go to Prince Maurice his house, and to march before the King bare-headed, to conduct him, from his lodging, to the place where the Estates would receive him, in a body; and from thence, even to the seat which was prepared for him.

They caused a great train of coaches to come for the King's convenience; but his Majesty had no sooner answered the complement of the Deputies, but being upon the stone stairs of the Court, he caused the Lords of his train to advance, and expressed a willingness to walk a foot that little way, which is between Prince Maurice his house, and the Palace. Prince William of Nassau, put himself immediately before the King, who not disposed to cover himself on the way; the Deputies of the Estates that followed him, put themselves in the same condition; and in this order between two files of Souldiers, they arrived at the foot of the stairs of the great Hall, where the Estates General came, in a body, to meet him, made him a low reverence, opened themselves to make him to pass in the mid'st of them, and followed him thus, two and two, a long the Hall, and then through the Gallery, where they sell Pictures; but whose shops were shut up, that day, and through the withdrawing chamber, unto that of their ordinary assembly; his Majesty, and the Estates, being still uncovered.

This Hall is more long then large, and there is seen in the mid'st a Table, which reacheth even from one end to the other of the length of the Hall, capable to hold about thirty persons. The President of the Assembly, which changeth every week, according to the number and rank of the United Provinces, hath his place in the mid'st of the Table; but he quitted it then, to that which is over against, where the Embassadors and Ministers of forraign Princes are seated, when publick audience is given them; and in the ordinary place of the President, they had made a foot-bank of seven or eight foot broad, covered with a foot cloth of Tapistry; which reached along the passage, even to the dore of the withdrawing chamber. On the foot-bank was placed a chair of green velvet; and over head, a cloath

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of



of Estate, or Canopy, of the same coloured velvet, which was hung between the Portraits of the four last Princes of Orange, of the house of Nassau; which were separated so, that those of the Princes, William and Maurice, were on the right side; and those of Frederick Henry, and of William the second, his son, on the left side of the Canopy.

The King being come to his place, which represented a kind of Throne, Prince William Frederick of Nassau, and some English Lords put themselves behind the seat; and his Majesty, who stood, till all those which compose that illustrious Senate, which is called the Estates General, and whose number was very great, that day, because of the extraordinary Deputies, which were come upon this occasion, were entred, would not sit, nor be covered, till all the Deputies were disposed in their places; and then he sat and covered himself, but he remained not in that posture: for as soon as he saw all the seats full, and all the Deputies covered, he arose, and uncovering himself again, he thanked the Estates General, in very obliging terms, for all the civilities he had received from them, since he arrived in the country; assured them of the constancy of his amity and affection, for the good of that Common-Wealth; and recommended unto them the persons, and interests of the Princess Royal, his Sister, and of the Prince of Orange, his Nephew, in the manner as we shall have occasion to say hereafter. M<sup>r</sup> Veth, who Presided then for the Province of Zealand, as we have said, and was over against the King, answered in the name of the assembly, in terms, which made known the respect wherewith they resented the honour they had received.

This being done, his Majesty retired the same way, and in the same manner as he entred, Prince William marching in the head, and the Estates, who went two and two after him, conducting him, in body, even into the Court, to the foot of the stairs of the great Hall, where they had received him.

*The King makes a visit to the Estates of Holland.* It was there that the Estates of Holland came to meet his Majesty in body. They had before them Prince Maurice of Nassau,

lau, Lieutenant General of the Horse, and Governour of Wesel, marching alone, and bare-headed, and performing, by them, the same function, which Prince William had done with the Estates General. The order which was given for the convenience of the passage, was so well observed, that there was no encumbrance in the Court; so that the Lords of the King's retinue, and the Gentlemen and Officers of the Country, walked, at ease, between two files of Souldiers, drawn so into a guard. Those of the King's Court, and the Officers, went before the King's person, and the Estates of Holland followed him, going two and two: first the body of the Nobility, and next the Deputies of the Towns, directly from the great stairs, to the dore of the Estates of Holland their apartment. In entring, they turned presently on the left hand, through a little Gallery, which leads into the chamber, where the Deputy Councillours assemble, which compose the Council of Estate of Holland, the beauty of whose simetry, the King admired; considered particularly in passing by the seat of those Lords, who in the absence of the Estates, are as Sovereigns in this part of the Province, which is called South-Holland, which is in a bar shut up with a long balustrade, and covered with a heaven, sustained by four columns, the ground all white, embellished with flowers and leaves of gold in embroidred work. Coming forth thence, they passed through the withdrawing chambers, whose planching is painted, but in another manner then the first, and which are also very richly hung with Arras. After that the King went up the great stairs to the Hall, where the Estates of Holland use to assemble, when they are convoked in body. It is a building made so few years since, that the proud work could not yet be finished, whose roof is seeled, nor the rich Tapistries, wherewith it is to be furnished, but notwithstanding, it is very fair and most magnifick, as it is, being highly raised; its planched roof makes an arch, and the Hall opened with many great windows, which butt upon the Viver, between two fair chimnies. The place is so vast, that to the end, the voice of those that speak there, may not be lost in the air, they were constrained to make



a kind of cutting off with great curtains, which reach from the roof to the floor; at the place, where a balustrade is to be made, which shall shut up that part of the Hall, to which one may lawfully give the name of Areopage, or rather of Sanctuary, because it contains the seats of those who deliberate upon the most important affairs of the Province, and consequently, of all the Estate, whereof it makes one of the principal parts,

The seats are disposed so, that in entering one sees, from the dore, the back of a bench of three stories, made like a Council board with leaning pillows, which are reeved with green cloath, as well as the seats. This bench is accompanied with two others, which are as two wings. That which is on the right hand, is composed of a low seat, and that on the left, is of two stories; and these two benches are a little separate from the first, which, by this means, is in the mid't, through a little intervale, which may serve for passage. The great bench is over against one of the two chimnies; before which, it forms it self, by that means, a great empty space, which is filled between the two wings with a long table, encompassed with back chairs, for the Deputies of the Nobility of the Province, (which are now but nine) and for the Pensionary Councillour, who, though Minister of the Estate, ceaseth not to have place there; because, that having the charge to propose affairs to go to the suffrages, and to conclude, he can, from the place where he is, speak conveniently to all the Deputies of the Nobility, who deliver their opinion first, and are to be agreed among themselves, before they can form the voice only, which they have in the Estates of the Province. The Deputies of Dort, of Haerlam, of Delf, and of Leyden, possess the bench on the right hand. The first story of the great bench, which is over against the chimney, is wholly for the Deputies of Amsterdam, which are in great number, because they will have them at all the extraordinary deputations, which are made for the affairs, whose discussion would consume too much time, if it were made in full assembly. The second story, is for the Deputies of Tergow and Rotterdam; and the third, for those of Gercum Schedam, Schoonhoven, and

and the Bril; and the bench of the left wing is for the Deputies of the towns of North Holland, which are called in the publick acts, *West-Friesland*, and are Alcmæer, Horn, Enchuisen, Edam, Munickendam, Medemblick, and Purmerent.

It was necessary to make this little description of the Hall, to the end, to represent better all the circumstances of that remarkable visit, in the subject whereof, I must say again, that they had taken away the ordinary table of the Nobility, instead of which they had placed that of the Deputy Councillours, which is not so long as the other; not just in the place of the first, but a cross before the chimney; which is at the end of the Hall between the chimney and table, was made a foot-bank raised with three steps, taking up the whole length of the table towards the chimney, from whence it was a reasonable distance of; and they had drawn the Secretaries table towards the windows; to the end, to free the passage. The foot-bank was covered with a fair Tapistry, and charged with a velvet chair under a cloth of Estate of the same stuff, which reached to the chimney.

In entring into the Hall, they conducted the King along the back of the bench on the right wing, to his place, where his Majesty stood, untill all the Deputies of the Nobility and Towns were placed in their ordinary seats. Prince William, Governor of *Friesland*, held his left hand upon the back of the King's chair; and Prince Maurice, who joined himself to the Estates of Holland, after he had performed his functions with the Estates General, and put himself on the left hand of the King, had his right hand there, and between them and the chimney were four Lords of the King's attendance. As soon as the Deputies of the Nobility had taken theirs, at the two other ends of the table, and before; yet so, that forming a kind of half moon, which opened in the mid'st, they took not away the sight of the benches from the King, his Majesty who had stood still, and uncovered, fate down, and covered himself; but the King remained no longer so, then till the rest of the assembly were fate and covered; and then arising and uncovering himself, he spake, if not in the same terms, at least upon the same subject,

*As*

where



wherewith he had entertained the Estates General, in the visit he had made them. It was but an obliging acknowledgment of the civilities, which his Majesty said he had received from the Estates of Holland, but most sincere protestations of a perpetual and inviolable friendship with this Province, and recommendations of the person and interests of the Princess Royal, and of the Prince of Orange her son.

The Pensionary Councillour, who was placed so, that he was almost over against the King, answered thereto in the name of the Estates of Holland, with his usual eloquence, in thanking his Majesty for the honour he did the assembly, and in witnessing unto him the acknowledgment which the Province should eternally have of the fair mark of his affection, and Royal good will; which appeared so evidently in that illustrious, and splendid visit. He said, that the Lords the Estates of Holland considered, as an effect of his Majesties goodness, the satisfaction which he said to have from the little service which the time and estate of the country permitted them to do, for to express the universal joy, which his Majesty might observe in the countenances of all the inhabitants, rather than in the reception, or entertainment which the Estate had made him. That they received, with respect, the assurances which his Majesty gave them of his amity, and that he might fully assure himself, that his sole consideration would oblige them to embrace fervently the interests of the Princess Royal, and of the Prince of Orange her son, though they should not be obliged thereunto by other reasons, as they are to acknowledge the affection and inclination which her Royal Highness hath alwaies had for the good of the Estate, and for that of the Province of Holland in particular. And as for the Prince of Orange, that the merit of his Ancestours, was still so present to their memory, that there was no doubt, but the desires of his Majesty should be fulfilled of that side.

After that, the King retired, in the same manner and order, as he came, the Estates of Holland following him in body with design to conduct him even to his house. But the King being  
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descended into the Court, by the same way he went, took that towards the Princess Royal her apartment, which is in the same Palace; and the Estates, having conducted him even to the first story, took leave of him, and returned through the gallery, to the Hall of their Assembly.

Every one was extremely surpris'd with so obliging, and so gallant a manner of proceeding; but this joy was in some kind moderated, because the place being so vast, that notwithstanding the cutting off, the most part of the Deputies lost either the sense, or words of the King's discourse. The Pensionary Councillour, who answered thereto, said unto those that ask'd it him in writing; that he had perfectly well comprehended the intention of the King, but that he would not undertake to relate, word by word, what his Majesty said concerning the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Orange, which was that they most desired to know. The King being advertised of the displeasure of the Estates of Holland, had the goodness to call for pen, ink, and paper, in the Princess Royal her Chamber, and to send to the Pensionary Councillour this following note, written and signed with his hand.

*Sirs, whereas I leave here in your hands, the Princess, my Sister, and the Prince of Orange, my Nephew, two persons which are extremely dear unto me, I pray you, Sirs, to take their interests to heart, and to make them to resent the effects of your favour, in the occasions which the Princess, my Sister, shall request you, either for her self, or for the Prince, her son; assuring you that all the effect of your good will towards them, shall be acknowledged of me, as if I had received them in my own person; and was signed.*

CHARLS R.

The Pensionary Councillour answered thereunto, by a formal discourse, and most elegant, the substance whereof we shall only declare, and so it imported no other thing, but that this note, whereof a copy was sent to the Estates General, was inserted in the Registers of the resolutions of the Generality, and of the Province of Holland.

M<sup>r</sup> de Thou, Count of Meslay, Embassadour of France, took this day his audience of leave, with the same ceremonies



he took the first. M<sup>r</sup> Otte Krag, and M<sup>r</sup> Gotsche of Bugwald Extraordinary Embassadours from the King of Denmark took theirs also, and added to the complement they made his Majesty, upon his happy voiage, a most humble prayer, that being upon his return into England, it would please him to remember his good Cosen and Ally, the King of Denmark, their Master, and the estate of his affairs; as the King their Master, of his side, would acknowledge, as Inog as he lived, the good Offices which his Majesty should render him on so pressing an occasion. The King, after he had thanked the Embassadours for their complement, upon the subject of his voiage, said, that he could not be ignorant that it was partly for his sake, that the King of Denmark suffered; and that he should be no sooner returned into his Kingdom, then he would imploy all possible means to declare the part he took in the interests of that Prince, his neer Cosen; chiefly in a cause, the justness whereof was so evident, and wherein he was interested in his particular. And that he hoped, that the peace not being so far advanced, as they were made to believe, he should have leisure to give him proofs of his good will. After that, the Embassadours retired, to go visit the Earl of Oxford, chief of the Deputies of the Higher House of Parliament. The Embassadours had caused the King to be sounded, if he were pleased that they should see the Commissioners of the two Houses; whereas his Majesty expressed to them, that they should do him a pleasure therein, they had often caused audience to be asked both of one, and t<sup>o</sup> other; but their continual imployments upon the King's person, joined to the difficulty that was to assemble persons that diverted themselves in a place, where occasions were not wanting to them, and in a time when all the world rejoiced, opposed alwaies their satisfaction, untill that the Earl of Oxford, who indeavoured what he could to make the Commissioners of the Higher House to assemble, but to no purpose. They prayed at last, the 31 day of May, audience of the Lower House, with the Lord Fairfax, who had assembled some of them in the house of the Baron of Asperen, where he was lodged, and the next day, which

was

was Tuesday, the Earl of Oxford did as much, in receiving them at home with him, in the house of M<sup>r</sup> Buysero, Griffier, or Secretary of the Council of the Prince of Orange. Coming from the audience of the King, both one and t<sup>o</sup>ther treated the Embassadours with much honour and respect; but they talked of the affairs of the North, as of a thing, whereof the King should have, for the future, the disposition, since that in entring into the Kingdom, he should have solely the whole conduct of the affairs of the Estate.

We have said elsewhere, that the Embassadour of Spain saw not the King, but as his particular servant; and that he of Portugal, saw him not when his Majesty arrived: Hence was it that there were no other forraign Ministers, that would trouble him with their complements upon his voiage, after having officiated with him upon his coming to the Crown. There was but Prince Maurice of Nassau, who having had the honour to lodge the King in his house, which is, without doubt, the only one in the Hage, capable to receive so great a Monarch, as well because of its seat, being scituated in the fairest place of the Town, and chief avenue of the Palace, to which the Viver serves for Mote; as because of the decoration of its apartments, in one of which, he caused to be represented the Princes of his House, one of the most ancient and most illustrious of all Germany, which would chuse there an Emperour, in a time, when there was none to be found in the other families; There was but that Prince, Isay, who willing to acknowledge the honour he had received at home; and, at the same time, to officiate with his Majesty for his Electoral Highness of Brandenburg, made him also a complement upon his voiage. His Majesty received him perfectly well, did him civility in his particular, speaking very advantagiously of the merit of his person, and thanking him for the affection which he would express unto him: but it was with an extraordinary resentment, that the King spake of that which the Duke of Brandenburg had had for the estate of his affairs, when all the world believed them desperate; and said, that he would conserve eternally the remembrance of the good



Officers which his splendid Highness had rendered him in the Empire, and of the great obligations which he would gain upon him in a time, when there was no Prince, almost, that dared to declare for his interests.

M<sup>r</sup> Coyet, who had saluted their Royall Highnesses some daies before, and had had a particular conference with the Chancellor, contented himself to signifie to his Majesty, by Sir Edward Nicholas, that he would not trouble him, among so many other complements, which he should have to receive, because the King, his Master, would not fail to send an Extraordinary Embassadour to felicitate his Majesty, solemnly, in his Kingdom, as soon as the distance of the places would permit the advertisement of his re-establishment to be carried into Sweden.

*The Estates  
General  
take leave  
of the King  
in a body.*

But the Estates General, who had received an honour, whose memory shall be eternally pretious to posterity, thought themselves bound to acknowledge it, in going, in body, to thank his Majesty for the grace he had done them: and to complement him upon his voiage. They were there, as we now say, in body, and in the same order as at their first audience; and the Baron of Gent, who uttered the speech eight daies before, was the Orator also this time, and spake thus.

SIR,

*The Speech  
of Mr. of  
Gent.*

The Estates General of the United Provinces, having been advertised from your Majesty, that you purpose to embark to-morrow, to compleat your voiage for England, return here again, to receive the honour of your commands on the point of your departure. If your Majesty finds not on their faces the same cheerfulness, which you might observe there, when they had the honour to come to salute you at your arrival, it is because of the sorrow they have to see themselves ready to be deprived of the splendour of so fair a light, which your Majesty hath made to shine in their Estate, during the little time you would remain there. That which comforts them, SIR, in some kind, is, that they know, that the interests of your Majesty press your departure; and the good of the affairs of your Crown

Crown, permits you not to defer it longer. Notwithstanding, the little residence which it hath pleased your Majesty to make amoungt us; and the goodness, wherewith you would receive the indeavours we have made to be able to please you, leaves there such signal, strong and indubitable marks of your good will towards us, that we shall bless, eternally, for it the providence, to which we ow those incomparable advantages. The presence of your Majesties sacred person, in their assembly, SIR, and the obliging expressions, which your royal mouth would make in their Senate, are such evident testimonies of the disposition which you have to honour this Estate with your Royal good will, that they deserve that all posterity should find them written in Letters of Gold, in their registers, as we have deeply graven them in our hearts. fthe entertainment which hath been made to your Majesty, and which it hath pleased you to accept in so ingaging a manner, hath no proportion with the greatness of so potent a Monarch, we beseech you most humbly, to believe, that this defect proceedeth rather from the indigence of our country, then from the will of the inhabitants; in whose acclamations and joy, we are perswaded that your Majesty may observe visibly the zealous devotions, and ardent prayers, they put forth unto Heaven for the prosperity of your affairs, and for the glory of your Majesties person. And since the Estates General are, through an indispensable necessity, to be deprived of the precious presence of your Majesty, they will accompany, at least, your person with their prayers, which they will make incessantly, that the sea and winds may favour your passage, and make you happily to arrive at the haven of your Kingdom, that calm and quietness may be open unto you, after that storm and tempest, had so miserably held it shut to you so many years. As soon as the Estates General shall have understood, that your Majesty is landed, they will not fail to send to you their Extraordinary Embassadours, as well to finish, with you, in your Kingdom, the offices which they have begun here, as to receive and make more particular overtures in the important subject of an alliance, whereof it had pleased your Majesty to touch,



„ here something in general ; being ready to answer , of their side ;  
„ the good and sincere intentions , whereof you had the goodness  
„ to give such great assurances ; because that with the affection  
„ which we have for the good of your affairs , we have also a most  
„ deep respect for the sacred character of your unction , and for  
„ the inestimable merit of your Royal person .

The King did but confirm , by his answer , the assurances he had already given of the amity he had promised to conserve for this Common-wealth ; and the unparallel'd advantages which the Estate should find in the alliance which they may renew with England ; thanking them also for all the civilities they had done him , since the time he entered into the country .

The Estates General being retired , the King imploied the rest of the day in visits of taking leave : The first he made , was to the Queen of Bohemia , his Aunt , where he staid not long . Coming forth thence , he went to the house of the Princess Dowager of Orange ; where he found also the Princess of Nassau , and the Young Lady of Orange , her daughters . The conversation which he had with her Highness , was more than a good half hour , which was imploied , not only in civilities ordinarily practised among persons of that condition ; but also , ( as the wit of this Princess is capable of the greatest affairs ) in a very serious discourse on the present Estate of Europe , and on the most important interests of its Princes , whereof she hath a most perfect knowledge . She had received the King on the stone stairs of the Court , and intended to wait on him even to his Coach ; the King opposed it , and protested , that he would never receive that honour from a Princess , whom he esteemed no less for her merit , than for her birth , and quality ; but the Princess insisted therein so strongly , that it was impossible , for the King , to overcome her civility , though at every step , and at every apartment , he indeavoured to hinder her . But , indeed , she reconducted him , with the Princesses her daughters , to the same place where she received him ; and retired not , till she saw the coach go away , as she did at the first visit . After this the King went to see the Princess Royal , who presented him  
many

many persons of condition, either to recommend them, or to take leave. He staid there untill supper time, whilst the wagons, which the Estates had hired had brought the baggage to Scheveling, where they embarked it, as soon as it came.

At evening, M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum laying hold of the occasion which the King gave him, in speaking of the testimonies of affection which the Estates of Holland had rendred him, said to his Majesty, that the intention of the Lords the Estates of Holland, was to do something more, if there were any rarities in their Estate that might be presented to so great a Prince. Notwithstanding, that they would give themselves the liberty to cause him to be accommodated, and to send him, on the first occasion, some Presents, which they would beseech his Majesty to consider, as proofs of their good will, rather than as effects of their power. The King would put it off, in saying, that he needed no other assurances of the affection of the Lords the Estates of Holland, then those they had given him on this present occasion; that he was satisfied therewith, and thanked them, not only for the effects pass'd, but also for the good will they expressed unto him for the future. Those Presents which they had designed for him, were not yet ready, as well because the stately bed of the Princess Royal, which was to make a part of them, was not yet perfected, as because they knew not yet what his Majesty would like most: Therefore was it that M<sup>r</sup> of Wimmenum would insist no more therein; but went from thence to the House of the Duke of York, to whom he said, that the Lords the Estates of Holland, willing to give some mark of their affection to his Royal Highness, had sought every where for something that might be worthy of him, and that having found nothing because of the small residence which his Majesty, and the Princes his brothers, had made in the country, and yet not able to resolve themselves to let his Royal Highness depart, without giving him a testimony of their respect and good will, they prayed him to accept a bill of Exchequer of seventy five thousand Guilders, which make seven thousand pounds, which he might cause his Treasurer to receive, either at present in this Town, of M<sup>r</sup> Berckel, Receiver General of the Province, or at London, or

*Presents  
of the E-  
states of  
Holland to  
the Dukes  
of York and  
of Glo-  
cester.*



elsewhere, for no body will refuse to give it immediately. The Duke received the bill with many testimonies of acknowledgment, and signified that it was without repugnance that he charged himself with this obligation towards the Lords the Estates. The Duke of Gloucester, to whom M<sup>r</sup> Wimmenum presented also a bill of a like sum, received it also very kindly, and thanked the Lords in most obliging terms. The Lords the Estates of Holland had also designed a Present, to the value of four thousand Gilders, for my Lord Craft, one of the four Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, that brought them into the audience of the King; but they deferred to give it him, for the same reason, that made them defer the King's, because a chain of gold of that price could not be made in so few daies.

*The King  
departs  
from the  
Hague.*

At this time the daies were at their full length, and yet it may be said, that not only the Hague saw Wednesday, the 2 of June, some thing more early then the Sun; but also, that there was, in a manner, no night between Tuesday and Wednesday; particularly for those, who finding no hole to put their heads, because the houses not being able to lodge the crowd of people, which ran there from all the neighbour Towns, the most part were constrained to walk the streets. There was no night for more then fifty thousand persons, who from the precedent evening were gone to take up place on the Downs, or sand-hills, which border on the sea along the coast of Holland, from whence they might discover the Fleet, and from whence they intended to see the King to embark. The Boute-selle awaked the Cavalley before day; and at two a clock in the morning, instead of the Moon, Drum did beat the assemble, as well for the Citizens as for the souldiers. In the King's house it self, every one was imploied, the whole night, in causing the rest of the baggage to be loaden, and sent away; and there was seen nothing but Wagons, and Coaches full of English, who went to embark themselves before the barks appointed for his Majesties service, were possessed by his domestick people and servants, who were to attend upon his person. The Citizens came together at their ordinary rendezvous of the Viverberg, and the Regiment of the Guards in the outer-Court, commonly called *Buitenhof*; and both  
one

one and t'other marched from thence to Scheveling, where they stood in Batalia, on the sea shore, from both sides of the Battery of the Cannon, which was brought there from the Hague.

The King was soon ready, and received the submissions and complements of many particular persons, that would do him reverence, in expecting the Estates of Holland, who had caused audience to be asked, to take leave in body. They came about eight a clock in the morning to the Hall, where they had received the King's visit, the day before; and went from thence to Prince Maurice his house, in the same manner and order, as they observed, when they made him their first complement. All the persons of quality that were about his Majesty, came to meet them, and conducted them to the chamber where the King had given the most part of his publick audiences. The Pensionary Councillour, who his the organ, by which this great body useth to express it self, and who had place, because of that, immediately after the Nobles, and before the Deputies of the towns, spake neer in these terms.

If one may judge of the displeasure which we have to see your Majesty depart from our Province, by the satisfaction we have had to possess you, we shall have no great trouble to make it known unto you. Your Majesty might have observed, in the countenance of all our people, the joy they had in their hearts to see amongst them a Prince cherished of God, a Prince wholly miraculous, and a Prince that probably is to make a part of their quietness and felicity. Your Majesty shall see presently all the streets filled, all the waies covered, and all the hills laden with people, which will follow you even to the place of your embarkment; and would not leave you, if they had wherewith to pass them into your Kingdom. Our joy is common unto us with that of our Subjects; but as we know, better then they, the inestimable value of the treasure which we possess, so are we more sensible of this sad separation. It would be insupportable to us, SIR, if we re-entred not into our selves, and considered not, that it is the thing of the world we most desired, and the greatest advantage also, that we could wish to your Majesty. We acquiesce therein, because we know that this removal is no less necessary for us, then glori-

*The Speech  
of Mr. de  
Wit.*



„ous to your Majesty, and that it is in your Kingdom that we must  
„find the accomplishment of the prayers we have made, and make  
„still for you and us. So we shall not fail to profit thence, as well as  
„from the assurances which it hath pleased you to give us, of an  
„immutable affection for the good of this Republick. We render  
„most humble thanks unto your Majesty for them, and particu-  
„larly for the illustrious proof, which it pleased you to give us there-  
„of, by the glorious visit, wherewith you honoured our assembly.  
„We shall conserve the memory of it most dearly, and make the  
„marks of that goodness to pass to our last posterity; to the end, you  
„acknowledge it with the same respect, with which we have re-  
„ceived it. The constitution wherein we see your Majesty, ready  
„to take horse for the continuation of your voyage, forbids us to  
„enlarge our selves upon a subject which would never weary us, if  
„we had words conformable to our respectful sentiments. But we  
„have no mind to increase the just impatience which your Maje-  
„sty should have to see your self returned into your Kingdom. We  
„pray God, SIR, that it be quick, and happy, and that, as he hath dis-  
„posed the hearts and affections of your subjects to acknowledge  
„their lawfull and soveraign Prince, it will please him also to com-  
„mand the sea and winds to favour your voyage; to the end, that af-  
„ter you have received on your own coast the same prayer which  
„we shall reiterate, you may enjoy in your royal person, and in  
„your posterity for ever, all the felicity and prosperity, which your  
„most humble servants wish unto your Majesty.

The King thanked the Lords the Estates of Holland for the civilities they had done him, during the residence he had made in their Province, as also for the affection they had expressed unto him by the prayers they made for the success of his voyage, and prosperity of his reign. He promised them also, that he would not only continue to live with that Republick, in a perfect good correspondence; but would also take a great pleasure to make a good and most streight alliance with it.

After this, the King, who staid but till this complement was ended, went forth of his chamber; at the same time the Estates of Holland retired. He took his way to the Princess Royal her apartment, whom he would visit at home, before he took horse; and seeing

seeing that the Lords the Estates conducted him, he would not be covered from his house to the chamber of the Princess Royal, where being come, the Estates retired, to take coach, when they saw the King to go a horse back. The conversation which his Majesty had with the Princess, was but a moment; for immediately after, he went thence, and came down into the Court of the Palace, where he mounted a horse back, with the Princes, his brothers, and took his way for Scheveling with the report of the great artillery, which thundred from the Rampire, marching in the mid'st of those two Princes, and having before him the Prince of Orange, accompanied with Prince William of Nassau, Governour of Freefland, with M<sup>r</sup> of Wassenaer, Lieutenant Admiral of the Province, and with many other persons of condition. The Queen of Bohemia, the Princess Royal, the Princess Dowager, and the Princesses, her daughters, took coach, as well as the Estates of Holland, who would accompany him, in body, even to the place of his embarkment. The Embassadours, and other Ministers of forraign Princes, who sent not there their coaches for the same reason that had dispensed them thereof at the entrance, and almost all persons of condition, took the avantguard, and disposed themselves along the coast, where the Citizens, the Horse, and the Regiment of the Guards, stood in Battalia. A great part of the inhabitants, of the neighbour Towns, were there already, and those that came not forth of the Hage, early in the morning, or the night before, followed the Royal Persons, in so great a multitude, that that place, which is very populous, and could not lodge the people that were come there from all places of the Province, was abandoned, and converted into a desert, in very few hours. As soon as they saw the King to appear on the hill, which covereth the village of Scheveling, on the sea side, the Cannon, which was transported, two daies before, from the Viverberg, upon the strand, saluted him with its whole battry, which ceased not to shoot continually, untill being drawn off from those coasts, could see no longer the honour they indeavoured to render him. The Citizens and the Guards answered thereunto with their vollies of Musket shot, and the Cavallery with their Carbines, and invited thereby the Fleet to make all their artillery to thunder, which af-

*The King  
goes out of  
the Hage.*



ving lightened the air, filled it with so thick a smook, that those great floating Castles, disappeared in a moment to the eyes of those that were on the land.

The King being alighted, received the last complement of the Lords the Estates of Holland, (who had conducted him, in body, to the very brink of the sea, and left him Deputies to conduct him to his ship) by the mouth of the Pensionary Councillour. His Majesty next took leave of the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, of the Princess Dowager of Orange, of the Princess of Nassau, and of the young Lady of Orange, her daughter; and of all the other persons of quality, which could not follow him, or might trouble him in waiting on him to the Fleet: There were none but his nearest relations, the Queen of Bohemia, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Orange, that conducted him aboard the Admiral ship, which was to pass him into England. The Estates of Holland had caused one of the greatest barks of the place to be fitted for the Royal persons. The body of the vessel was garnished with Tapestries, its Mast carried the Royal Flag, and its yards were laden with garlands, and crowns of verdure and flowers, amongst which there was one fastned, accompanied with a streamer, which carried for Devise, *Quo fas & fata*, to denote, that the King, in embarking himself, went to the place where the justice of his cause, and the providence of God called him, and to allude to the ordinary Motto of the Kings of England, *Dieu & mon droit*. The King entered there with all the Royal Family; but seeing a shallop to approach covered, glazed and tapistred which the Admiral Montague had sent from aboard him, as soon as he saw the King to appear on the Strand, he entered into her, and the Queen of Bohemia followed him. This Shallop was accompanied with many others, and was rowed with oars, by the sea men, who seeing themselves in possession of their Sovereign Prince, made the whole neighbour shore to resound with their shouts; and expressed their joy by all the marks that could be required from persons of that quality: some in casting their caps up into the air, and others, in casting them into the sea, to which some likewise abandoned their doublets and waistcoats. The Lord Montague, who had changed the Flag of the pretended Republick, before he departed from the coast

of

of England, and born that of the three Kingdoms, whilst he was in the rode; seeing the King to approach, caused the Royal Flag to be put to the main mast, and to the Castle of the poop, and received his Majesty, with the greatest submission, that could be rendered to a Prince, at the top of the ladder, by which one goes up unto the ship. The King rendered him all the testimonies of goodness and affection, which he could expect from a Sovereign, who acknowledged perfectly the important services he had done him, as having been one of the most powerful instruments of his re-establishment, whereof he had given him assurances long before; and a most certain proof, when he departed from the Sound, upon the King's orders, to favour the design of Sir George Booth, who had taken arms for the service of his Majesty, under pretence of demanding the convocation of a free Parliament.

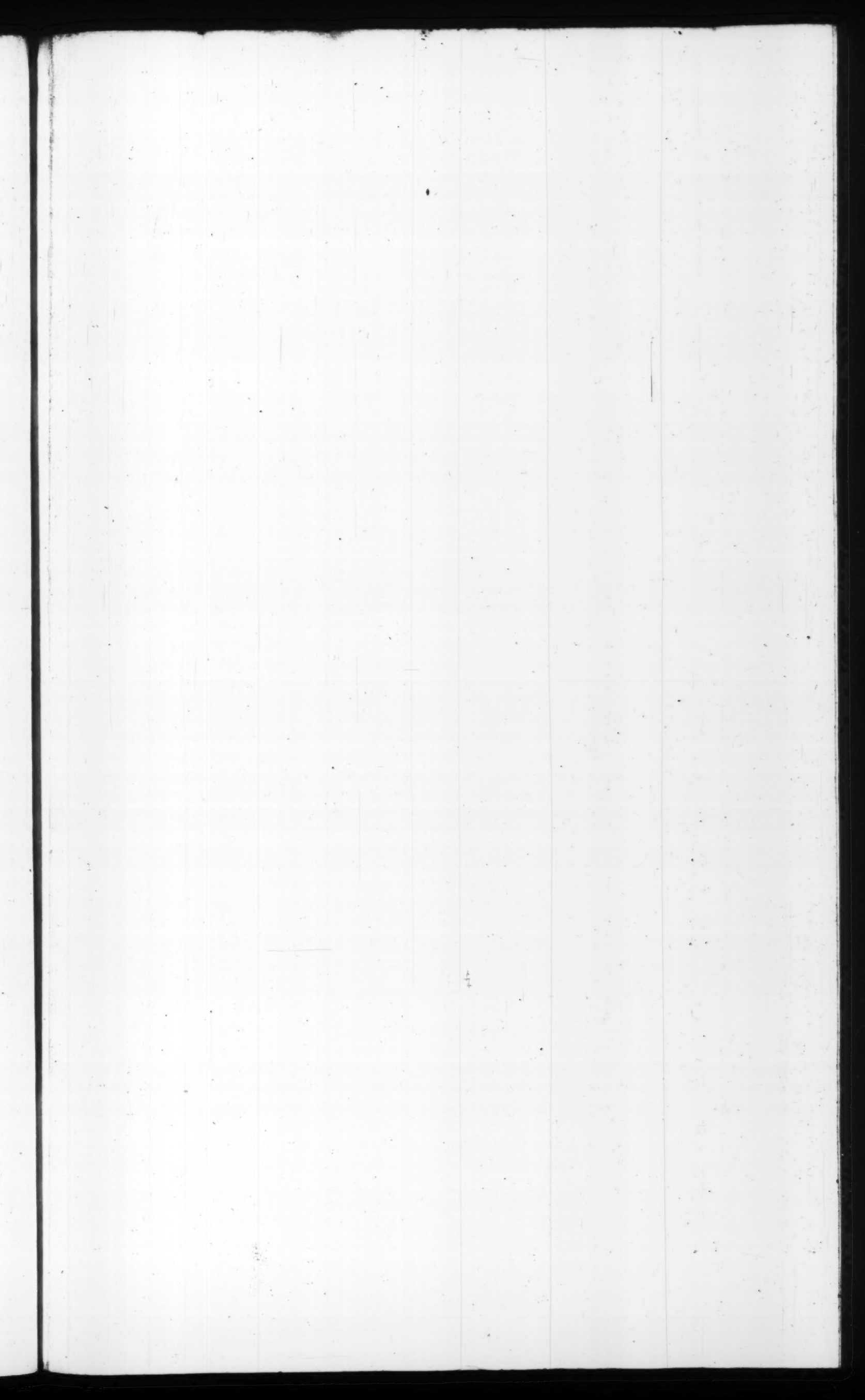
It was past eleven a clock when the King arrived at the Fleet, so that as soon as his Majesty was never so little disengaged of a part of those that would follow him to the ship, he put himself at table in the gallery of the poop, with the other Royal Persons, and caused some persons of condition, and the most confident of his Majesty, to be entertained in the other apartments; the Lord Montague making as fair an expence at this repast, and at all the others following, as at this passage of the King, which was but of two daies, he imploied more then two thousand Jacobusses, though the Lords the Estates had provided his ship, and the rest of the Fleet, with all kinds of provisions, and refreshments necessary, beyond what needed for so little a passage. After dinner, the King received again the last complements of some particular persons, express'd great civility to the Deputies of the Estates of Holland, (for whom M<sup>r</sup> of Wassenauer, Lieutenant Admiral of the Province, uttered the speech) and sent them away with new protestations of affection and amity. The Sea was calm, and the Heaven so cleer, that the King had a desire to discover once again a Country, where he had received so many testimonies of respect and love: to this purpose he went up on the top of the poop, and seeing that the people, with which he had left the Downs covered, remained there still, he could not chuse but say, that he must confess, it was impossible that his own



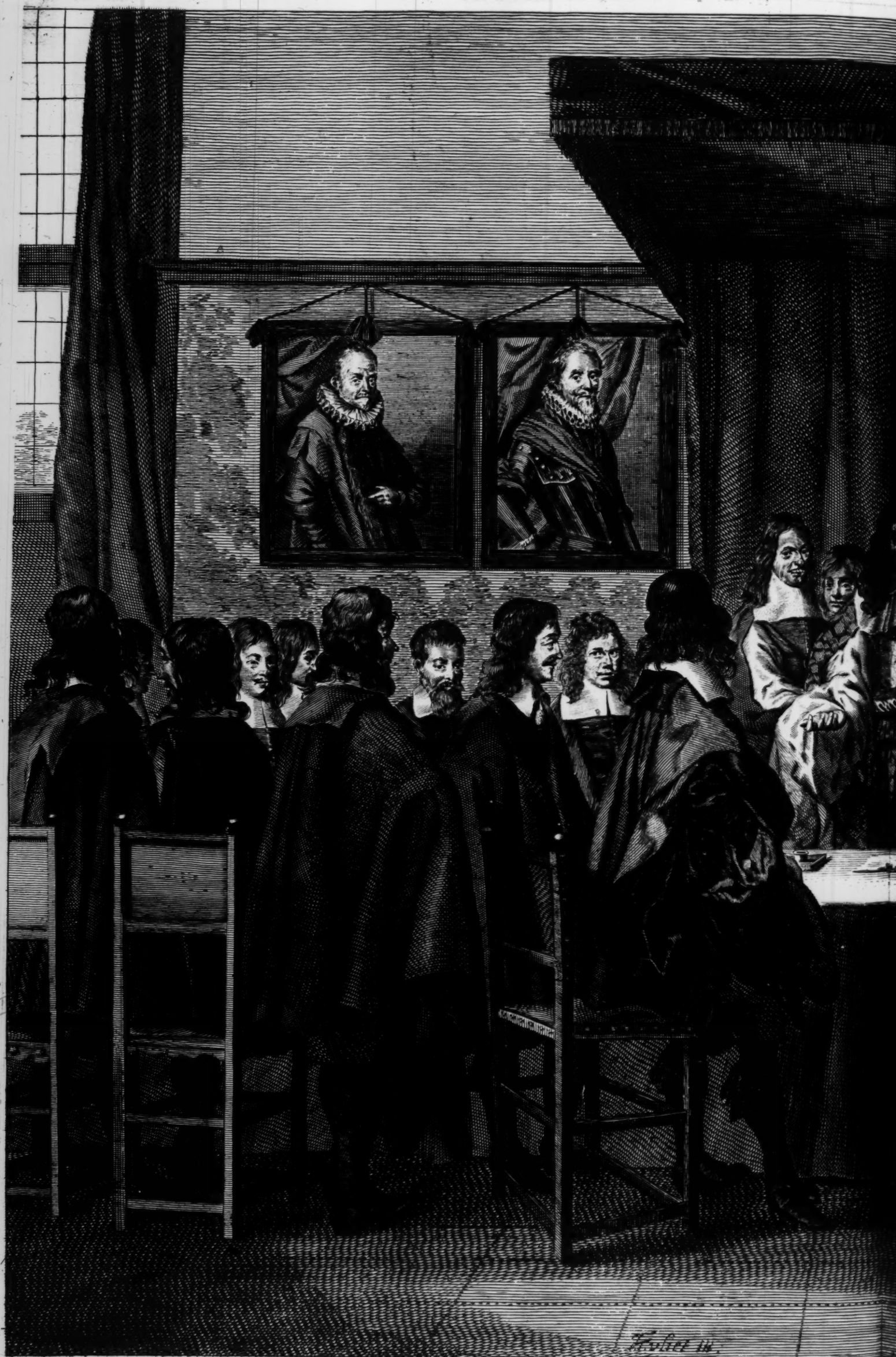
subjects could have more tenderness for him, then those people, on whose affections he saw that he reigned no less, then he was going to reign on the wils of the English.

After this, he embraced the Prince of Orange, with the same tenderness, as he could have had for his own Son, and gave him his blessing; and took leave of the Queen of Bohemia. But when he was to depart from the Princess Royal, his Sister, that Princess, who had with so much courage, and without grief almost, look'd all pass'd misfortunes in the face, and who had vertue enough, to fortifie that of her brothers, had need of all his constancy, to resolve her self, to suffer this separation, which she had wished with so much impatience, and whose consequences were to be so glorious both to one and t'other. The King himself, who had had resolution enough, to witness no weakness in his greatest misfortunes, cannot resist the tears of a Sister, whom many other considerations, as strong as those of birth render extreamly dear unto him. She would have been inconsolable, but for the hope she had to see again shortly the King, her brother, in his Kingdom; and they would have been troubled to disingage her from the arms of his Majesty, if Admiral Montague had not caused the ankors to be weighed, and given signal to the other ships to set sail. The Admiral ship was already under sail for England, when the Queen of Bohemia, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Orange, descended into the Bark, which was to bring them back again to the land. All the artillery of the Fleet, saluted those Royal Persons, and the Battrry of the Downs answered it, with the small shot of the Citizens and Guards. It was about four a clock in the after-noon, that the Fleet did set sail, and about six a clock, it was gotten so far of, that the people, which stir'd not from the Downs, having lost sight of it, retired themselves, whilst the King continued his way towards his Kingdoms, with the same prosperity, which was seen lately to accompany all his affairs.

F I N I S.

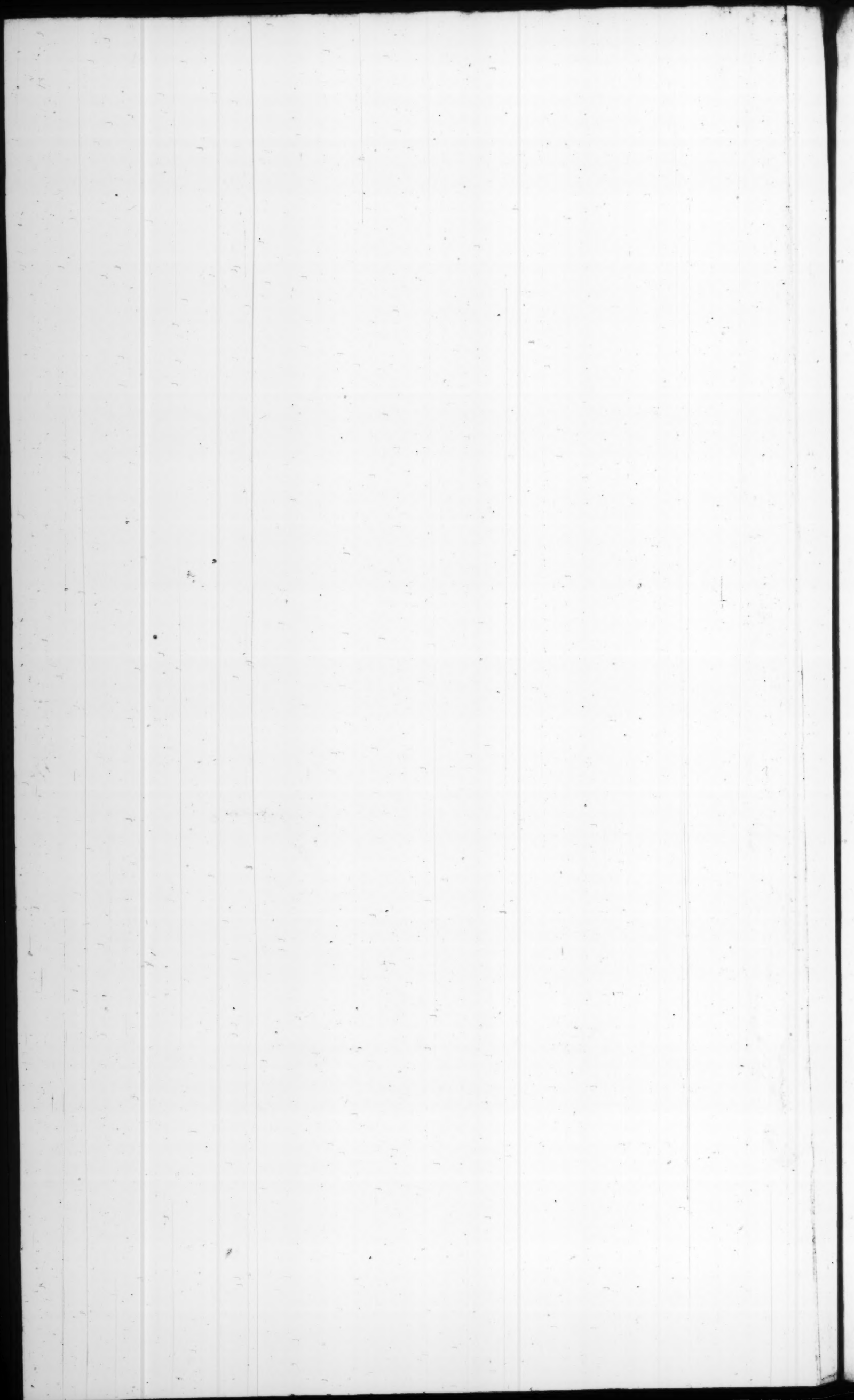












## THE DEPUTIES OF THE ESTATES

*of Holland complement the King at Delf. Pag. 30.*

**W**Hat's this we see presented to the ey  
 In such a neat, and handfom Symetry?  
 Let us survey the Peece in every part,  
 And then pass sentence on the Graver's art:  
 Behold a Town here which is known to be  
 Famous of old for many things, which we  
 VVould instance largely here, if we had room;  
 But being tied to an Epitome,  
 VVe can but touch; surely the site is sweet,  
 The buildings well compos'd in every street,  
 And regular, its priviledges great,  
 And which is more, it is the ancient Seat  
 Of the Auranian Princes, 'tis their Tomb,  
 Their Monument, where they must sleep till doom;  
 'Tis called *Delf*, and if you think it fit,  
 VVe'll add the *Fair*, as its just Epithet:  
 Here did th' Estates first in most Princely wise  
 Receive the King by their chief Deputies;  
 Here you may see their humble postures, and  
 Their lowly reverence, when they kiss his hand,  
 And from their Body thank him for the grace  
 They did receive to see him in that place,  
 And next at home, where to conduct him, they  
 VVere come express on this their Holy-Day:  
 All this, and more is with the Graver's knife  
 Carv'd, as in colours done, unto the life;  
 The Steel, and Pencil have not differ'd here,  
 If one draws smooth, the other cuts as cleer;  
 Now give your censures, and your judgments right,  
 Can any thing exceed this black and white?

WILL. LOWER.

Ee

A



## A POETICAL DESCRIPTION

*Of the Batavian Court. Pag. 34.*

**B**Ehold a Royal Prospect, here 's a Wood,  
 Fair Palaces, and in the mid'st a Flood,  
 Now call'd the *Crowned Viver*, since the beams  
 Of Majesty so richly gilt its streams:  
 The Graver hath done wonders; let us stand  
 First on the *Place*, and view that peece of land  
 Adjoining to't, that sweet and Princely Grove  
 The *Viverberg*, or rather Walk of Love,  
 Where our scorch'd Gallants, to avoid the Sun  
 When the Dog reigns, under its shadows come  
 To cool their heats, and pittifully meet  
 With fiercer flames, which from the windows creep  
 Into their souls on either side the Stream,  
 First the Court ey, and then the Country beam  
 Make massacres of miserable hearts,  
 Which from all quarters feel those flaming darts,  
 And fall as bleeding Victims do: But we  
 Stay too long here, what is that house we see  
 So fair, is't not the *Doel*, that stately Inn,  
 Where Gamesters come, with an intent to win,  
 And to be rich, but oft go beggar'd thence,  
 A place, indeed, of a brave vast expence,  
 Where the Town meets, and sometimes quaff a health  
 Unto the Prince, th' Estate, and Common-wealth:  
 Let's proceed further, and observe that row  
 Of beautilous buildings, much, indeed, I ow  
 To their rich merit, but I cannot stay,  
*Prince Maurice Palace* calls my thoughts away,  
 To contemplate its beauties, and the rare  
 Magnifick structure, which may well compare  
 With any modern VVork, in all respects  
 Of the best, and the skilfull'st Architects;  
 But its chief glory is that it can say,  
 It lodged him, whom Nations must obey;

Great

1

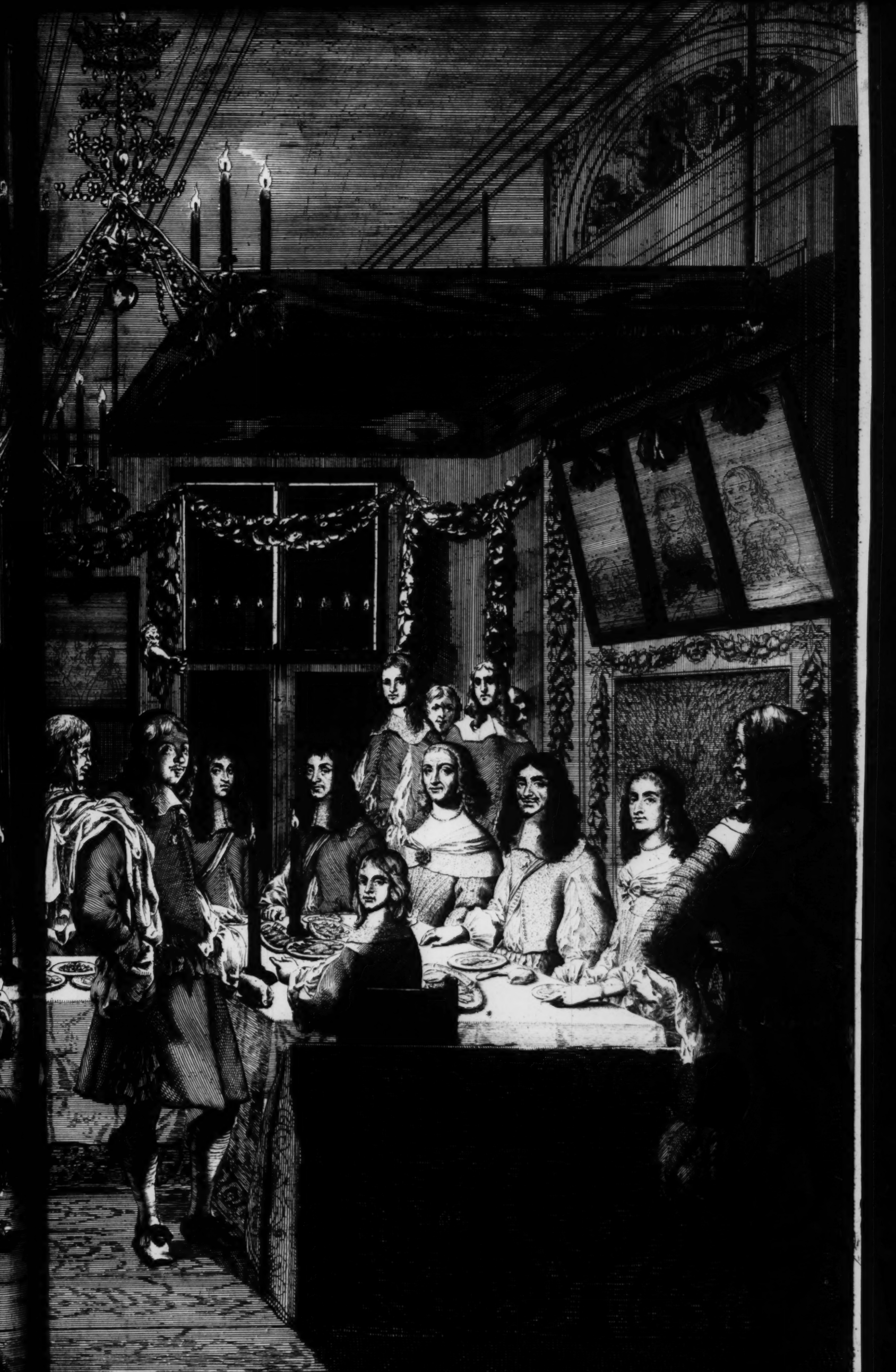




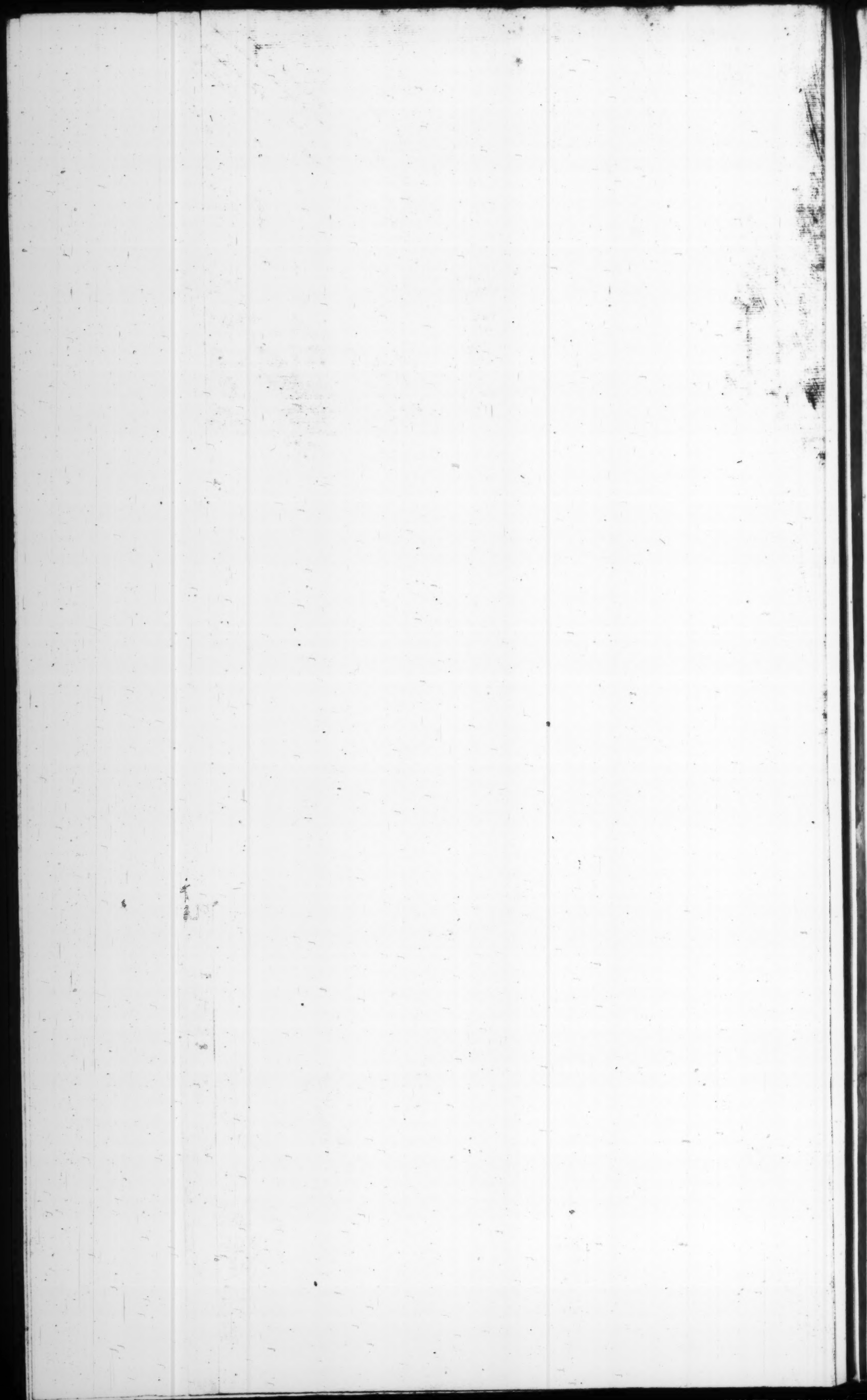












Great Britains King: Let's make but one step more,  
 And only look upon the *Court* before  
 VVe take our leave, here do the Prince and States  
 Meet, and resolve on all their wise debates,  
 Here is their Councel, here their Residence,  
 Here is their gain, and here is their expence;  
 Our survey's ended, we have gone the round;  
 It resteth only that the Peece be crown'd.

WILL: LOWER.

## T H E G R E A T F E A S T

*The Estates of Holland made to the King, and to the  
 Royal family. Pag. 80.*

**T**He Roman Story tells us that the feasts  
 Lucullus made to entertain his guests  
 Were such, and so prodigious, that the Sea,  
 The Land, and Air, were emptied every day,  
 To serve his table with all delicacies  
 Of Fish, of Flesh, of Foul, and dainty cates:  
 Great Master of the mouth, voluptuous Lord,  
 Had'st thou liv'd now to see this Princely bord,  
 This stately and magnifick service here,  
 Thou would'st cry out, mine was but homely cheere,  
 This a repast for pallets all divine  
 As those that sit here in these orbs, and shrine,  
 Rap'd too with admiration, thou would'st say  
 That all the Elements do strive to pay  
 A voluntary tribute to th' Estates,  
 Of their most rich, and choicest delicacies;  
 And that their fin'd, and winged subjects all  
 Offer themselves in sacrifice, and fall  
 Into the dishes of their own accord,  
 To furnish and adorn this Royal bord.  
 What is there wanting here that may invite  
 The quaintest and most curious appetite?  
 Ladies feed freely, 'tis no mortal meat,  
 'Tis rather an Ambrosia that ye eat.



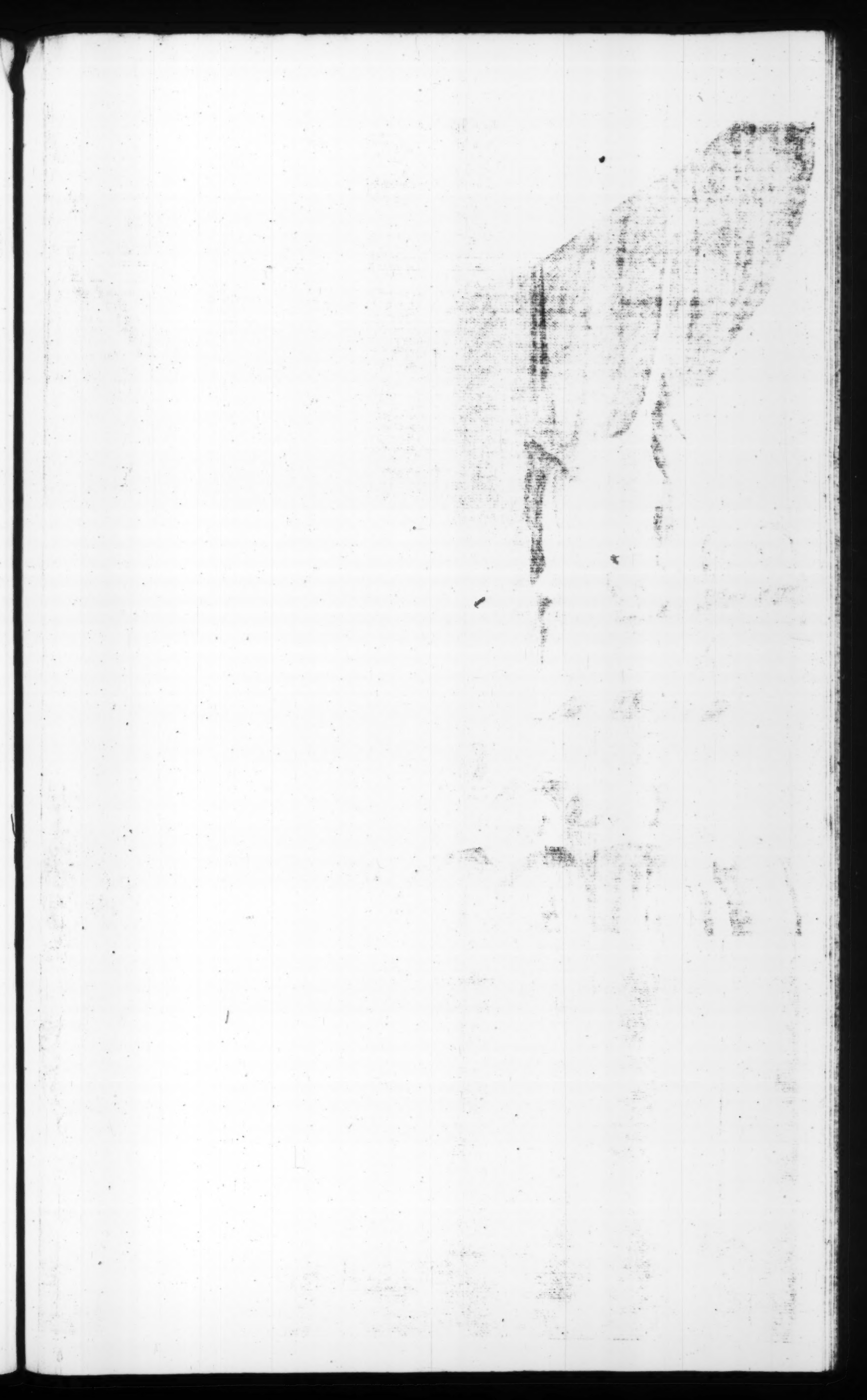
Will you drink Nectar, Princes? here's a Wine  
 That's richer, more delicious, more divine:  
 Th' Italian Malvoisy cannot compare  
 With this rare Juice sent down here from the air,  
 To please your tastes, and to be swallowed  
 In every health drunk to the Crowned Head;  
 The joyful thunder of th' Artillery  
 Proclaims it louder than that of the Sky:  
 The Violins, and other Instruments;  
 Strike pleasant airs here to delight the sense  
 In an harmonious consort, and the Spheres  
 Descend with Musick to enchant those ears.

WILL. LOWER.

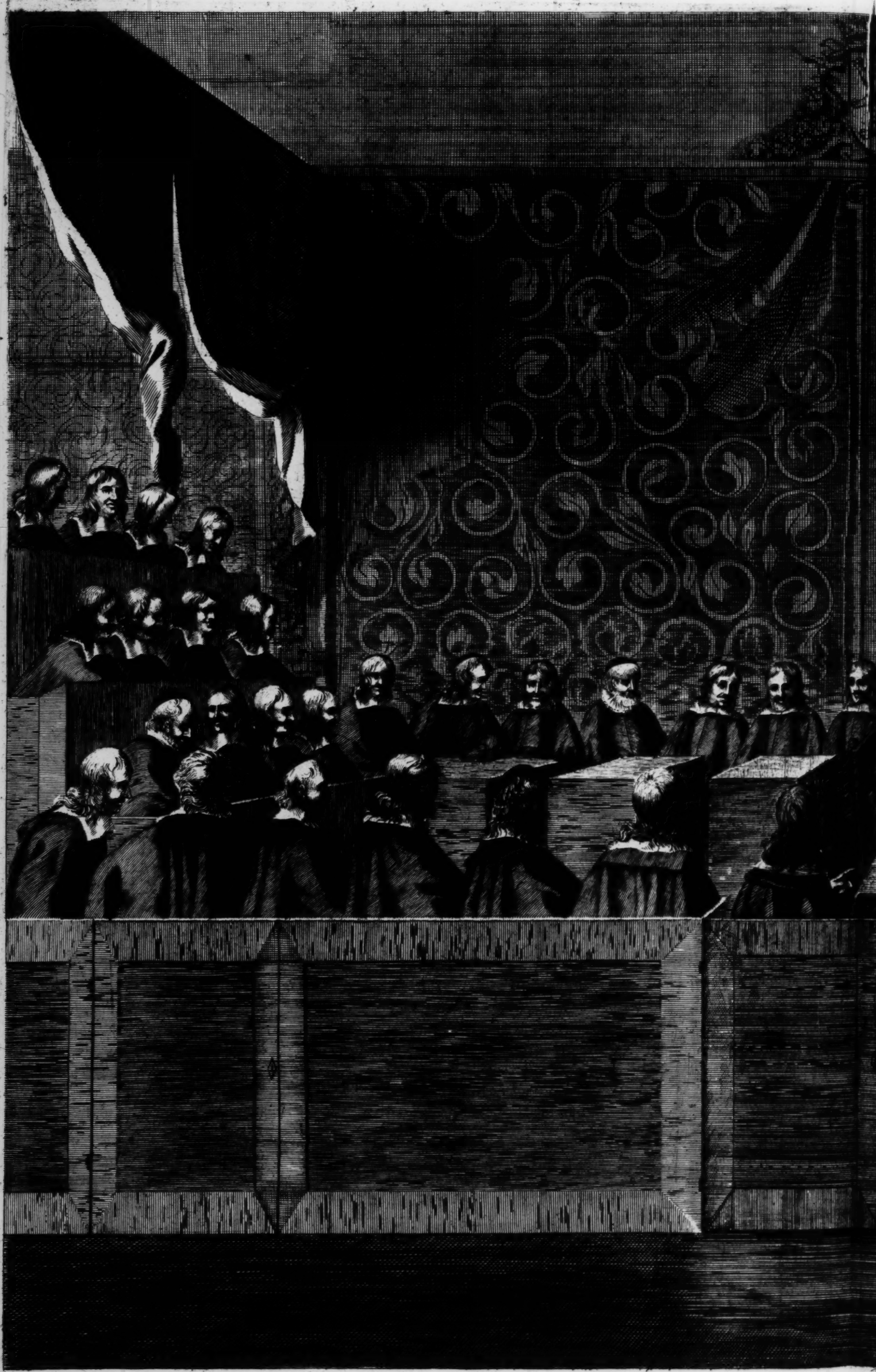
*His Majesty taking his leave in the Assembly of the  
 Estates Generall. Pag. 90.*

SO look'd great Caesar, when from his high Throne  
 He would descend sometimes to honour Rome  
 By sitting in the Senate; but we see  
 Not the least sign of any Sympathy  
 Between these modern Hero's here, and those  
 Old Senators, whose surly brows spake foes  
 Under a false respect unto their King,  
 Though his bright glory through the world did ring:  
 'Tis different here; these brave Estates, though free,  
 And Sovereign, pay yet humility,  
 And lowly reverence, through a candid love,  
 Unto this Prince, as if he were their Jove,  
 And they his subjects; see with what respects  
 They entertain him by their sweet aspects,  
 And sober postures; how they seem to say,  
 You shall rule here; Sir, and we will obey;  
 Mount our Tribunal, all your words shall be  
 Our Oracles, and all your actions free,  
 As saving to us, since so wise a King  
 Draws them from perfect justice, as their Spring,

WILL. LOWER.







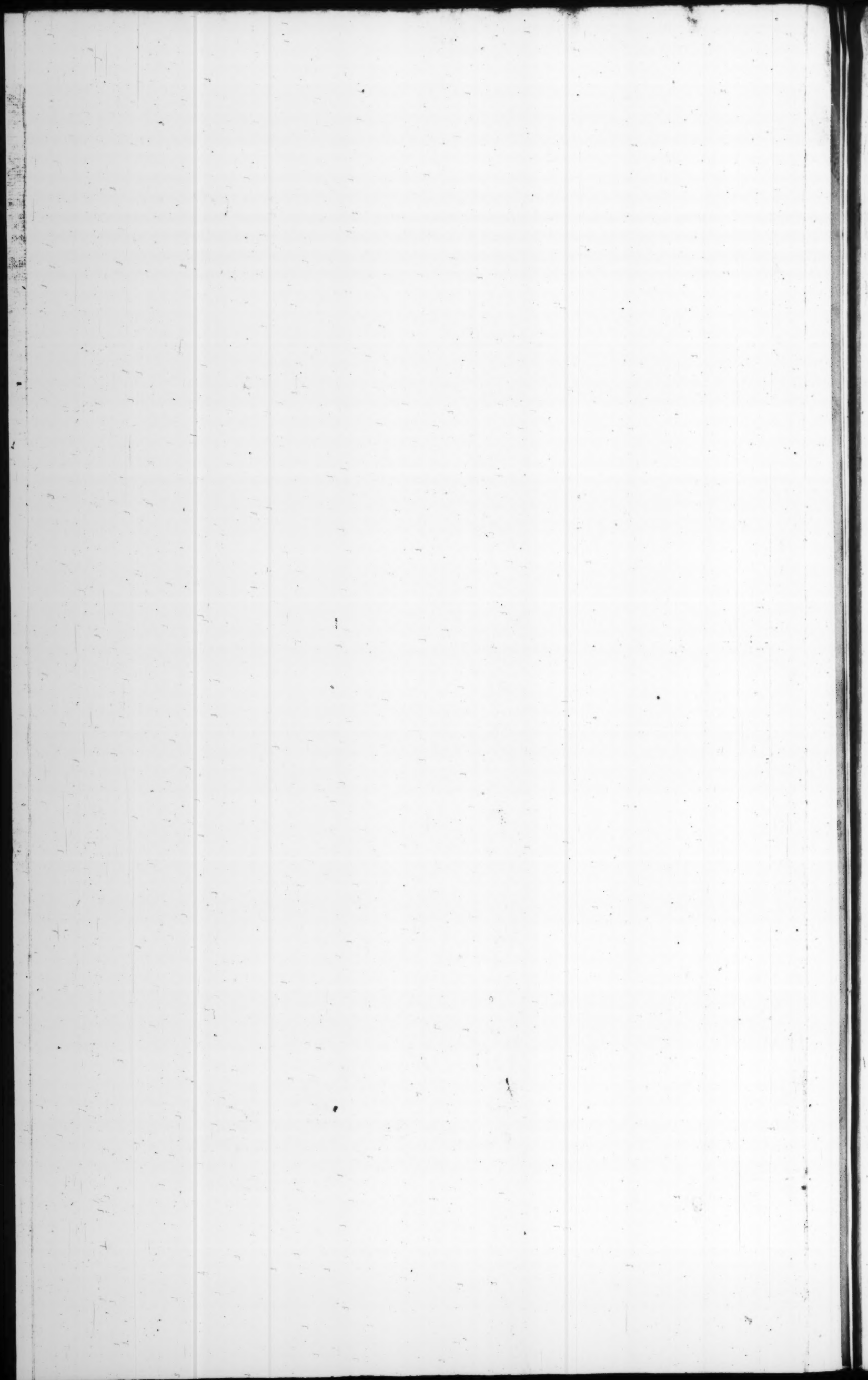












## HIS MAJESTY TAKING HIS

*leave in the Assembly of the Estates of  
Holland. Pag. 93.*

Strange revolution, Fate! here's Monarchy  
In Council met with Aristocracy;  
Though different in themselves, here they agree;  
And by their pleasant gestures seem to be  
Unanimous in all things; what the one  
Demands, the other grants, division  
Is banish'd hence; here is all harmony,  
Love, and alliance, perfect amity,  
A lasting League reciprocally sign'd  
By promises, and both have but one mind,  
Though different bodies, and a different frame  
Of constitution, as a different name:  
In cordial terms here they congratulate  
Each others happy government and state,  
Like twin-born brothers, they salute, embrace,  
The one vows fealty, and the other, grace:  
Long may they live united thus, and never  
By any chance in their affections sever;  
So shall they flourish both, grow great, and be  
Feared throughout the Worlds vast Monarchy.

WILL. LOWER.

Ff

ON



## ON HIS MAJESTIES DEPARTURE

*from the Hage to his Fleet before Scheveling. Pag. 105.*

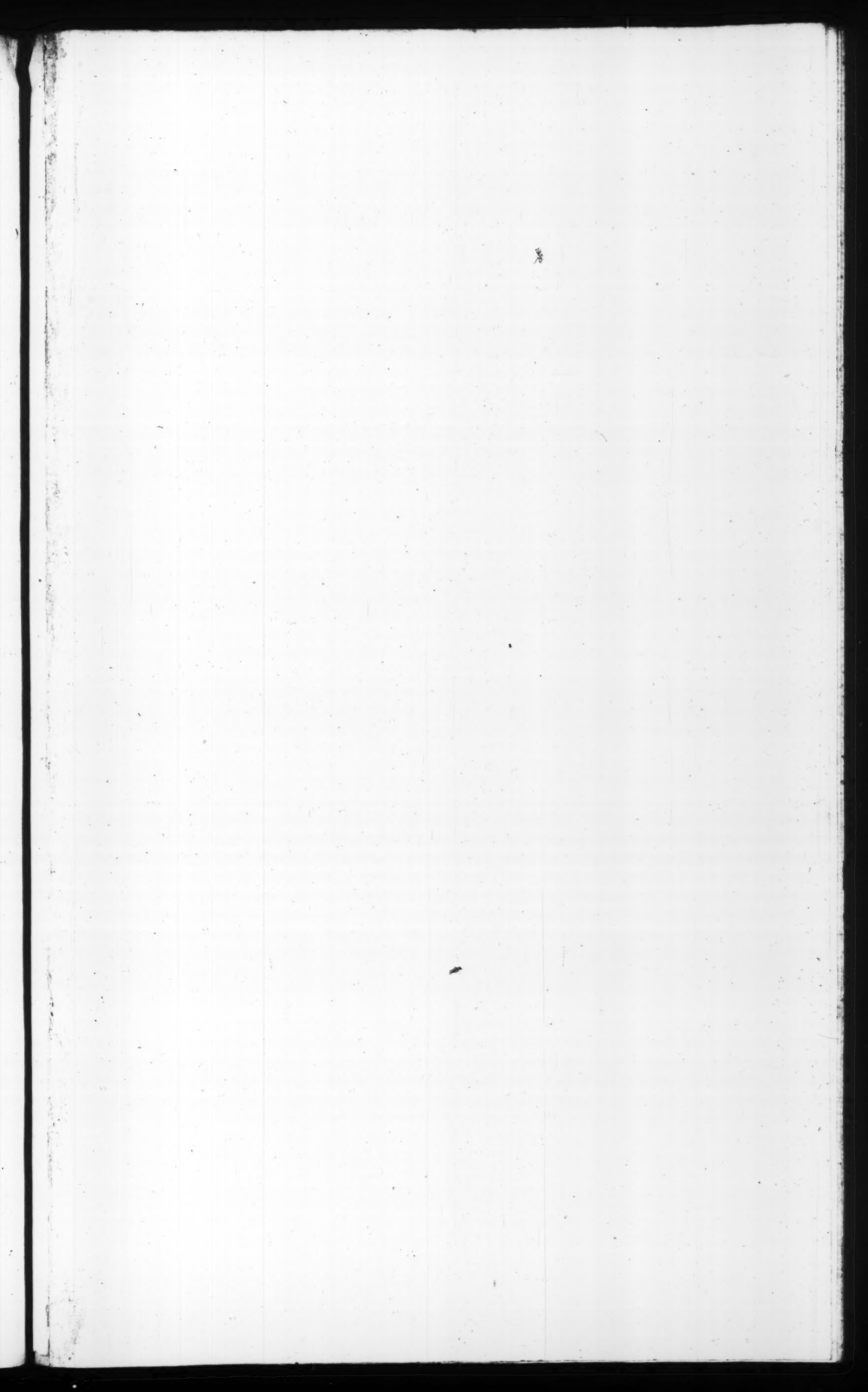
**T**HUS from the Belgick States delicious Seat  
 Triumphantly departed Charls the Great:  
 The VVorld assembled from all parts to see  
 This Monarch pass unto his Dignity,  
 The Continent could not contain the press  
 VVhich crowded in all places to expresse  
 Their common joy; the Military Bands  
 Of Horse and Foot were ranged on the sands  
 To make a Royal Guard; young Mars stood by  
 Th' Illustrious \* Duke, who by his hand and ey  
 Gave full directions, all the Cannon were  
 Dispos'd in order by his Martial care:  
 The Sky was cleer, the Winds were still, the Sea  
 Look'd like a fair Bride on her Marriage day,  
 When from the Crowned Bark the King betook  
 Himself to Sea with \* Her whose only look  
 Can calm the Tempests; in the Skiff they went  
 Sent from the Fleet; the Seamens high content  
 To see their Sovereign cannot be expresse'd  
 But by their shouts; the Seas most loyal breast  
 Sweetly receiv'd its Master; the old \* God  
 Freely resign'd his trident Mace and Rod,  
 To him who better could command and sway  
 That Element: The gentle Dolphins play  
 About the Boat, they dance in rounds, they skip,  
 And make a Sea-guard for him to his Ship.  
 Thus was the King embark'd, when suddenly  
 The thunder of the Cannon shook the sky  
 From Sea to Shore, the smoak obscur'd the Sun,  
 And made a night ere half the day was done:  
 Th' Artillery, and small shot on the Strand  
 Mov'd the Sand-hills, and terrifi'd the Land,  
 As if it felt an Earth-quake; but at last  
 All this dissolv'd, and that great Triumph past  
 When our bright Star, which grac'd the Belgick Sphere,  
 Drew off from thence his clouded own to cleer.

\* York.

\* The  
Princess  
Royal.

\* Neptune.

WILL: LOWER.

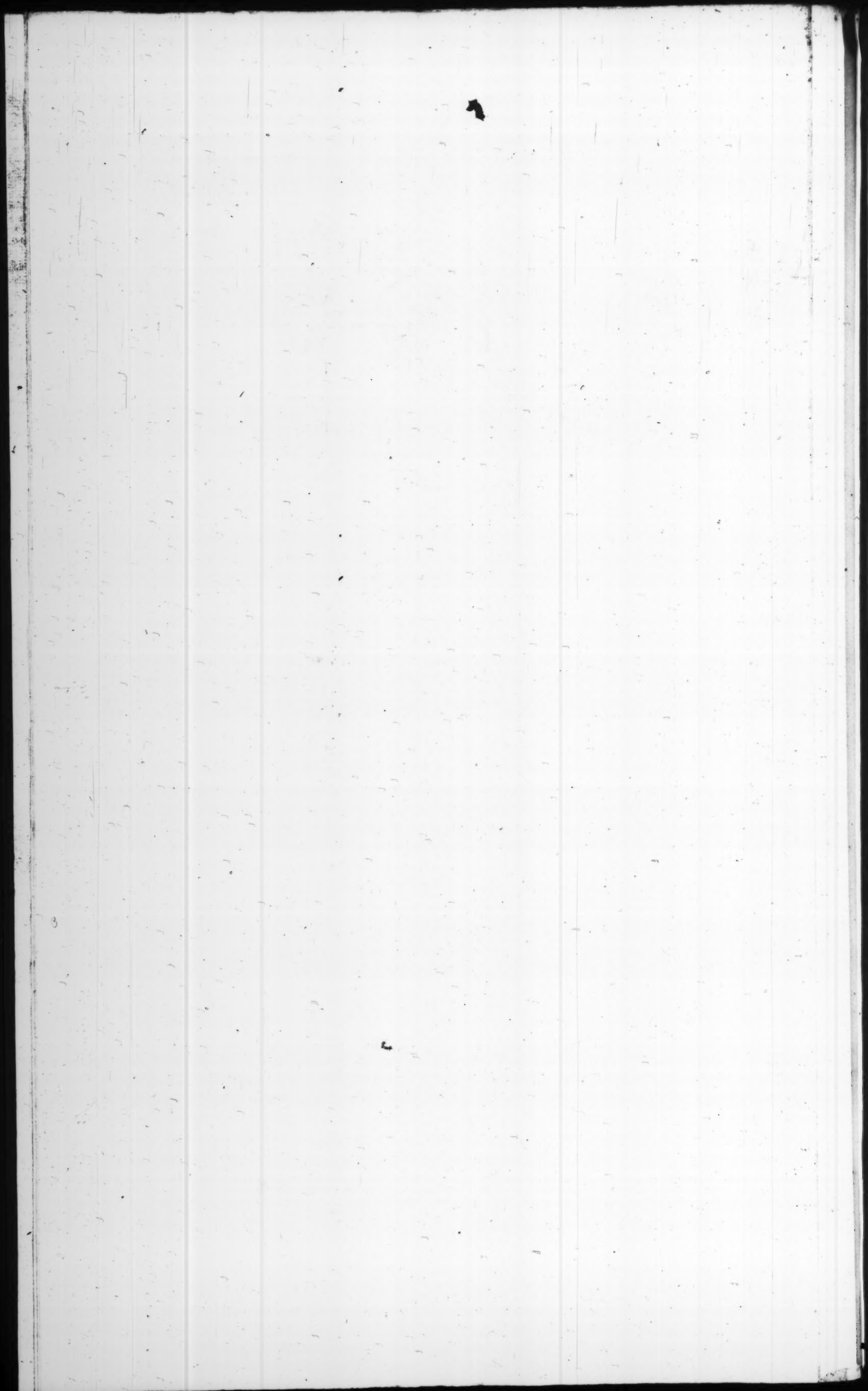












## AN ACROSTICK POEM.

*In honour of his Majesty.*

C all all those Sages, whose extended hearts  
 H eaven fills with light in th' Astrologick Arts;  
 A sk their opinions of this Monarch, they  
 R eply, he's born the Universe to sway,  
 L ook on this calculation, read his Star,  
 S even Planets here all in conjunction are:  
  
 T hey smile upon his birth, no rude jars here  
 H inder his motions under any Sphere;  
 E xcellent Aspects! long live this great King  
  
 S upream of all, let his bright glory ring  
 E ven round about that Globe held in his hand:  
 C an earthly powers his conquering Arm withstand,  
 O r check his fortune, which the Stars proclaim?  
 N ot possible, since Heaven inspires his claim.  
 D raw presently with an immortal pen  
  
 K ings in their colours, some quick Cherubin:  
 I n Characters drop'd down suiting their souls,  
 N ote revolutions in these sacred Rolls  
 G reatly to the advantage of our State;  
  
 O f much import, to make us fortunate  
 F or many years under this glorious Reign,  
  
 G iving us hopes of th' golden Age again.  
 R eturn, return, divine Astrea, now  
 E nter our Land; You shall not see one brow;  
 A mong so many, furrowed with a frown;  
 T reason is dead, and foul Injustice down.  
  
 B ehold our true Protectour to his Right  
 R estor'd, th' Impostour stinks in blackest Night:  
 I ustice again is seated in the Throne,  
 T id, and alli'd unto Religion,  
 A nd wing'd with Wisdom, Policy and Art  
 I n the Reserve with Vertue have a part.  
 N o powers of Hell shall ever shake this frame  
 So well compos'd, but must retreat with shame.

WILL. LOWER.



## AN ACROSTICK POEM.

*On the most Illustrious and most Heroick Prince*

JAMES DUKE OF YORK.

J udicious Nature in this Prince's birth  
 A dvanc'd her Work above a frame of earth,  
 M aking in him perfections all divine,  
 E qually lustrous, as well those that shine  
 S o splendidly without, as those that be  
 D early preserv'd in his minds Treasury:  
 U alour, and Conduct here hold equal ranks,  
 K ings have receiv'd their fruits with highest thanks;  
 E ach of his warlike actions is admir'd  
 O f all Heroick Princes, and desir'd,  
 F or imitation sake, to be enrol'd  
 Y early in leaves, and Letters writ with gold:  
 O pen your curtains, all ye azure Spheres,  
 R ap'd with his glory, strike our ravish'd ears  
 K indly with musick, whose sweet accents may  
 Loudly proclaim *York's triumphs* every day.

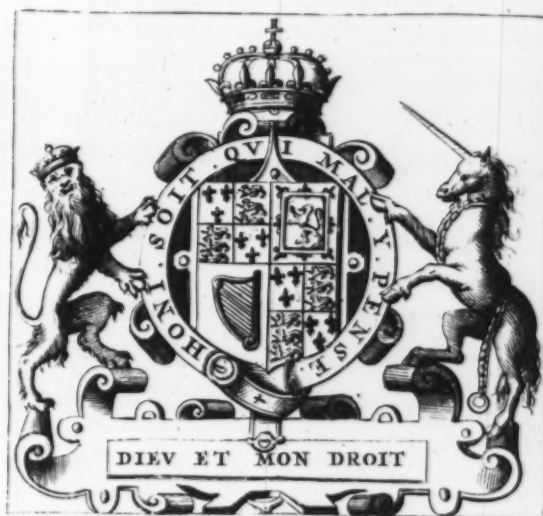
## AN ACROSTICK POEM

*In honour of his Excellence the Lord General Monck,**Duke of Albemarl, &c.*

G reat Patron of this Isle, George stiled Saint,  
 E nvy thou mayst in thy old Monument  
 O ur second Champion of that glorious Name,  
 R ais'd by his acts to an immortal Fame,  
 G lory thou hadst for quelling Monsters fell,  
 \* *The* E ven so hath this for scattering \* those of Hell.  
 Rump.  
 M arch bravely on, mount as thou hast begun  
 O n vertues wings, and shine still in the Sun;  
 N ever eclipse, nor set, untill bright Fame  
 C alls for a second Order of thy Name  
 K ings may be proud to wear, when thou art dead,  
 Since by the best thou art so honoured.

WILL. LOWER.

ANGLIA  
TRIUMPHANS.  
SIVE IN  
INAUGURATIONEM  
SERENISSIMI, POTENTISSIMI  
AC INVICTISSIMI  
PRINCIPIS,  
CAROLI II,  
DEI GRATIA  
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,  
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ  
REGIS, &c.  
FIDEI DEFENSORIS, &c.  
POËMATION:  
AUCTORE  
ROBERTO KEVCHENIO, JC<sup>to</sup>.  
BELGA.



HAGÆ-COMITIS,  
Ex Typographia ADRIANI VLACQ.  
Anno M. DC. LX.



C A R O L O.

I I.

DEI. GRATIA.

MAGNÆ. BRITANNIÆ.

FRANCIÆ. ET. HIBERNIÆ.

REGI.

FIDEI.

DEFENSORI.

TRIUMPHATORI.

PIO. FELICI.

AUGUSTO.



**R**Egia jam tandem votis famulantibus Orbi  
Numina, & indigetes radiant ad Sceptra Tiarae,  
Exorantque Deos: Superum Clementia Terris  
Annuit, & domito furiis fatalibus Anglo;  
Infantesque Rosas, deploratumque reformat  
Imperium, & fracta discors Testudine Regni  
Circumvallat Ebur: veteresque ulciscitur iras.  
Nec jam Fata Fidem, nec tollere celsius Orbis  
Vota queant: nec adorandi Sublimior Ostri  
Purpura Regalem sceptris ostendere Tantis  
Progeniem; quam Se nunc Defensore STUARTO  
Evehat, Alcidasque infra se spectet inermes.  
Extulit Hæredem Solio Fortuna: Suisque  
Transcripsit CAROLUM Regnis. Secura triumphos  
Aspicit, unanimique favens Natura Britanno  
Inchoat Augustum radiis regalibus Ortum,  
Albionumque Diem; Thamesique affundit Olympum  
Luminibus; mundique Deos & Numina, quamvis  
Æqua minus, pavidæque tremant ad culmina Musæ,  
Palladiosque procul superent Diademata fasces.

Maxime Rex, Non condignis, dum tolleris Ostro,  
Numen adorabo Vestrum sub honoribus: aut His  
Advolver coram Imperiis: Non thure Britannum  
Pancheo venerabor Ebur, flammisque sonantes  
Tot Sceptris adolebo rogos: Non æmula Persis  
Dona litaturus veniam, aut cumulantibus Aulam  
Fulgidus ingrediar Trabeis, tantoque Triumpho  
Passa, salutandis tangam Palatia Divis,  
Regalesque Thronos: Quin dedignata Tiaris  
Subsidit Sors nostra Tuis; Solioque STUARTUM



Territat horrentem instaurans Reverentia Cyrrham,  
 Dum Superum Te tollit amor, Celsumque Coronis  
 Majestas Tamesina Caput: dum coelitus astris  
 Prona Triumphantem resonant Te Numina Regem;  
 Anglicaque exertis radiant Diademata Scepbris:  
 Dum CAROLO se pandit Ebur, rutilansque Verendam  
 Purpura Regali circumdat Corpore Pallam;  
 Tutatamque Fidem Proavis, venerandaque Regni  
 Symbola, & augustos longo capit ordine Fasces:  
 Eloquar indignis tamen hæc præconia Musis  
 Advena; Tergeminoque Decus sub murice fulgens  
 Exemplo regnante canam, & subvectus ovando  
 Semideos inter, quamvis trans æquora, Patres,  
 Eminus auguriis consors Regalibus omen  
 Suffundam: Tantoque minus semotus ab Ostro  
 Fausta Caledonio advolvam præsagia Regno.

Viderat exacto Fidei, titubantibus astris,  
 Defensore, novis Solium confundere Turbis  
 Rem Britonum: Summosque apices & culmina rerum  
 Degeneres calcare Joves, subvertere Cinnas,  
 Desævire Scines, jam fastidire Superbos  
 Motibus, & Divo Mariis turbantibus Aulam  
 Sanguine spumantem circum rubuisse securim:  
 Inversam trepidare Tyrum, Populique Tribunal  
 Tot Brutis jurasse nefas: cum Regia tandem  
 Et Jurata Fides, veteri venerabile Regno  
 Præsidium, Rectoris egens, Te Sospite Scepbris  
 Annuit, & laceri Corpus juvenescere Regni  
 Augusto moderante jubet: Mox Celsius istis  
 Ominibus Diadema patet, Tantoque Triumphans  
 Redditur Imperio Deus, & sub fascibus Hæres  
 Induit exutum fatis melioribus orbem:  
 Tunc enses stupuere feri, stupuere furores,  
 Et dementatæ junctis Rectoribus uni  
 Succubuere minæ: Tunc imperterritus iris

Pal-

Palluit, & Magno docuit parere Monarchæ  
 Mars Pater, atque aliâ illuxit Reverentia Luce,  
 Adventu gavisa Tuo, Regique litantes  
 Convenere Deæ: quarum devota verendum  
 Excipit Hæredem Pietas, Sacrisque Deorum  
 Imbuit, & magno exemplum sub Numine format.  
 Huic comes augusto incedens Clementia vultu,  
 Parcere Subjectis, & debellare Superbos  
 Imperat, & geminis ostentans legibus enses,  
 Te veniam, Nemesisque pari distingere Voto,  
 Regis ad exemplum, Majestatemque verendam  
 Prona jubet: Varios mox involvuntur in usus  
 Agmina Virtutum. Infractâ Metus exulat Aulâ:  
 Illum Relligio, Justique innixa columnis  
 Calcat, & impavidis urget Constantia plantis,  
 Dum Regno sua forma redit, claustrisque solutæ  
 Tristibus exsangues redeunt sub Vindice Leges.  
 Haud aliter, quam cum superato Gorgone Perseus  
 Terribilis, domito Furiis luctantibus Orco,  
 Et fractis Erebi monstris, jactantior alis  
 Iret, & ætherias Victor conscenderet arces:  
 Sic Superis, Auguste, Tuis subvectus, iniquum  
 Vis Regno trepidare nefas, fassumque subactis  
 Exemplis horrere scelus: formidine Poenas  
 Exuis, & solo quamvis liventia damnas  
 Toxica contemptu, castigandosque ferorum  
 Consiliis spernis major Regalibus ausus:  
 Et regno laudanda facis: jam clara Priorum  
 Excutitur Regum facies, & avita regendo  
 Suppeditant exempla fidem: generosa STUARTIS  
 Sceptra probas, tantisque vicens Rectoribus ostrum,  
 Et fortunatam Proavis veneraris lœnem.  
 Quæque triumphatis Victrix trans æquora terris  
 Albion, & domitas pelago gens Martia classes  
 Stravit, & hostilem toties turbavit Iberum,  
 Celtarumque truces populos, tumidumque Garomnam,



Et furias, Normanne, Tuas; ereptaque Gallis  
 Littora; pugnantes pro Libertate Siluras,  
 Exutosque Tagi Dominos, flentemque Medinam,  
 Massagetumque feros animos: quâ Concanus armis  
 Desmonio quondam sub bellatore rebellem  
 Addidit imperio tractum: Regalibus hauris  
 Expendens arcana Sacris, tantisque decorum  
 Anticipas fastis precium, & meliore vagantem  
 Fortunam ratione domas, mentemque per altos  
 Dirigis annales Veterum. Jamque omina Regni  
 Prospicis, & studiis animum civilibus imples,  
 Venturumque levas furiis fatalibus Anglum.  
 Ac velut æthereo rutilans præfulget ab axe  
 Phosphorus, obductisque polo micat altior astris,  
 Stellarumque choros ducit: Sic Prævius orbi  
 Affundis regale jubar, fulgesque Serenâ  
 Majestate Pharos, Istis Tua Lumina Terris  
 Dividis, exemplis fervans communibus omnes.  
 Quin ne prisca suis desint fundamina normis,  
 Volvis ad Ausonios Regum primordia fastos,  
 Romulidumque sacris incumbens legibus, aulis  
 Ac regno servanda notas: Jam suspicis unum  
 Relligione Numam, jam Fundatoribus Ancum  
 Annumeras, damnaque brevis compendia Tulli,  
 Arcentemque diu paucis pugnantibus Albam  
 Eximis, Argolicum Latiam qui subdolus arte  
 Miscuit ingenium, & vafros uxorius astus  
 Induit, indignum culpas moderamine Priscum;  
 Nec quæ Tarquinio nocuit sub conjuge, regni  
 Pars Tanaquil placet: Infidum stat Fœmina sceptris  
 Nomen, & occultas interfert æmula fraudes.  
 Cum legis illustrem circum juvenilia flammam  
 Tempora, nascentis quondam præfagia Servi,  
 Cœlestemque fidem: obscuris quâ Martia cunis  
 Roma coruscantem regno inclarescere Vernam  
 Vidit, & æternam moderari fascibus Urbem:

Com-

Commendas miranda Deum, sed regna dolosis  
 Insidiis quæsitæ negas: quin cruda Superbi  
 Cœpta, triumphantem cedente papavere Virgam,  
 Summorumque neces pœnis infontibus orbas  
 Abnuis. Invisum format Vis publica Regem;  
 Plus Proceres vindicta, suis si fidere Regi  
 Principibus, fulcrisque nefas: Conspectius illud  
 In se crimen habet vitium, quantoque relucet  
 Altius, horrentes tanto plus explicat umbras.  
 Nil Gracchis vacat alma Fides; fastidis ovantes  
 Dissidiis, lætos in seditione Tribunos:  
 Despicias atroces gladiis in Cæsara Brutos,  
 Mox ausum Rubicone scelus: sed facta Valentis  
 Attilii, impavidosque probas duo fulmina belli,  
 Scipiadas; Deciisque cupis pugnantibus orbem  
 Credere, & infractum bellis civilibus Anglum.

Sic antiqua Tuis regnorum exempla volutans  
 Exordiris Ebur, grandisque ab origine Sceptri  
 Nomen honorandum Populis, & sanguine Regum  
 Conficis: & Famâ major succedis avitis  
 Culminibus, nec ab his sancto moderamine differs,  
 Par recto, Par imperio, nec honoribus Impar:  
 Sceptri feris: Jamque arma Fidem tutantia tractas,  
 Ut jurasse Deo lex sit; Populoque Triumphos  
 Addixisse Suo; Martemque insignibus ausis  
 Res Patriæ ferat, & Magnum Virtute STUARTUM,  
 Hoc discis Rectorque doces: quæsitæ coactis  
 Bella geri damnanda: Decus poscentibus armis  
 Explorare Ducem: Paci concedere Ferrum:  
 Sat latè regnare, Suos qui Justus adunat  
 Externis: Vastum Imperiis se pluribus Orbem  
 Devincire, nec hunc uni succumbere Sceptro.  
 Inde Tuo salvas cives, Te civibus, ostro;  
 Injustamque domas Vim: Pro communibus aris  
 Attollis vexilla: Focos defendere, causam  
 Bellandi non ira, Salus jubet: Ictibus orbis



Contundi suprema caves, & viribus Athlas  
 Sæpe labascentem vanâ formidine mundum  
 Eximis, & cunctos humeris regalibus abdis.  
 Dumque metus avertis ovans, sub Numine Regem  
 Induis, & Soli subdis Tua Sceptra Tonanti.  
 Despicias insultus: Illi, quem perfida Regum  
 Regna reformidant, dum scis regnasse Regentum,  
 Exemplum Te Regis habes: debebitur uni,  
 Te Rectore, Deo; si, quâ Regnantibus itur,  
 Extimeas conferre gradus, interque Supremum  
 Numen agas, Tantumque Pius venerere Regentem.

Quàm Superis, Auguste, places! quàm fidere læto.  
 Redderis Imperio, & Sceptris Venerable fulgens  
 Exemplar Solio Proavûm, Regumque Tiaris  
 Assereris! Tibi Pacatus defæviit æther,  
 Armata cessere hyemes: Tibi sævus Orion  
 Condidit exutum furiis ultricibus ensen,  
 Et formidatum monstris dominantibus astrum,  
 Fatalesque minas: Regique invisa, Deoque  
 Robora fulmineo feriens Tirynthius ictu  
 Obruit: armato circum trux ægide Perseus,  
 Ille Tyrannorum domitor, dum grandis Athlantum  
 Vis pavet, æquatisque minus constantior ausis  
 Excidit; athereo tumidos discussit ab axe,  
 Et conjuratos dextrâ deterruit ultor  
 Debellante Gygas: Fugiant trans æquora gentis  
 Reliquiæ, quocunque Vices, dum Fata recusant,  
 Seu gravis ira Deûm, ostendent turbantibus undis  
 Exitium. Vastis pridem circumfluit iris  
 Vota fremit Pelagi Deus, & jam mancipat æquor  
 Obsequio, motosque jubet componere fluctus.  
 Quique cruentato, Regem indignatus & Aulam  
 Gurgite defluxit Tamesis, Tibi lenior amnem  
 Sternit, & æquato tranquillans murmura jussu,  
 Sceptra vocat, facilesque Deos: quin forsitan undis  
 Exilit, & pronos intendit ad oscula fluctus,

Et

Et Regni pars grandis ovat. Quo numina visa est  
 Erexisse caput bellatrix Anglia, concors  
 Successore tumet, plaususque animosa Triumphis  
 Confundit, Rex Magne, Tuis; lætissima Sceptro  
 Sufficit, unanimique favens adfuescit Iæna  
 Imperio; & Triplici distinctum murice Regem.  
 Destinât hæredi felix salvantibus ostro  
 Auguriis: circum pelago quæ spectat Olympum  
 Albion, & mediis incumbunt Orcades undis;  
 Qua procul arcanis abdit se Scotia Sylvis;  
 Æbudumque natat populus; quo Cambria tractu  
 Dives agri; gentino surgunt sub climate gentes  
 Grampiadum; paribus radiant Diademata votis;  
 Regnaque communi coram gratantia Sceptro  
 Exiliunt, tantisque parant præfagia coeptis.

At nunc prona Tui Populi, applaudentibus astris,  
 Collige Vota, Pater, faustumque ordine Triumphans  
 Augurio gratante diem: Te, Maxime Victor,  
 Tolle Throno; eape Sceptra Deum; Tantisque verendum  
 Fascibus instaure Numen: dum cœlitus Æther  
 Annuat, & grandi sua Sidera destinât ostro:  
 Illa Triumphales rutilant fulgentia Currus;  
 Ac velut augusto quondam micrantibus Ortu  
 Prælusere polo radiis; Celsamque STUARTI  
 Progeniem, Magno natum de Numine Regem,  
 Excepere Deum lætis fulgoribus astro,  
 Londino spectante Faces: Sic gaudia Sceptris  
 Adgeminant nunc festa Tuis, & sidere juncto  
 Regia cœlestes radiant ad Lumina gemmæ.  
 Ipsa Serenatum nebulis absolvit Olympum  
 Publica Lux, dum Majestas Se Publica mundo  
 Commodat, & Socium Phœbo confundit honorem;  
 Astorum Rex Clarus ovat, dum clarior Orbi  
 Rex vacat, & Solio fulget Sublimis avito:  
 Undique mœrentes Cœli indulgentia nubes  
 Exiit, & nitidis inter diademata stellis



Expandit Natura polos, Rutupinaque circum  
 Littora in oppositum diffundit lumina Belgam,  
 Vicinosque ciet Populos, & amica Tiaris  
 Nomina: dumque novos animat sub Rege Brigantas,  
 Nos tacitos mœrere vetat; magnumque putamus  
 Cum Regno gaudere decus. Tu fracta Tyrannis  
 Anglia, regali supplex advolvere Pompæ,  
 Et veterem circumda humero Lætissima pallam,  
 Signatamque Rosis Geminis superindue Regi  
 Gratatura Stolum: Tecum devota Caledon  
 Accedat fluidis, libans sua dona, lacernis,  
 Fœcundas Telluris opes: Hæc Sceptra STUARTIS  
 Progenuit, Tantosque Deum de Sanguine Reges.  
 Tertia Regalis pars Majestatis Ierne,  
 Tot Populis animosa, procul famulantibus undis  
 Supplicet, & sociis inclinet flumina regnis:  
 Adstent condecotes votis spumantibus amnes,  
 Ausoba, pacatoque ruens sub murmure Duris  
 Unanimes confundat aquas; plaudensque boando  
 Argita, belligerum ripis servilibus hostem  
 Conciliet, rapidoque undantem vortice Senum,  
 Liberiumque suis felix involvat alumnis:  
 Tuque resultantem confer Sabrina Tuædam,  
 Vindiciasque adverte Tuas. Decorique Supremum  
 Obsequium dona Regali, ostroque Verendum  
 Numinis Hæredem, concors venerare STUARTUM.  
 Ite triumphantes pariter: Sit debita Tellus  
 Quælibet, & quantum Proavis concessit Honoris,  
 Reddite Regnantis Solio. Vos æqua Leonis  
 Fœdera, Belgarum Patres; dum regia Pompani  
 Londinum, grandisque parat vadimonia Sortis:  
 Salvantes conferte sonos: interque Potentum  
 Agmina, Semideumque choros confundite plausus;  
 Festaque Tergemino coram suffragia Sceptro.  
 Tuque adeo Regale, Brito, dum Numen adoras;  
 Hunc Illum reverenter habe, quem cernis, Athlantem,  
 Regno-

Regnorum sublime Caput : Dīs Regibus ortum  
 Ter Fidei venerare Patrem : famulantibus astris  
 Pro CAROLO instaurans CAROLUM, nunc altior Isto  
 Cœlitus exactos post Defensore Tyrannos,  
 Sceptraferum dum condis Ebur, Solioque reducis  
 Augustos Proavum numero Rege STUARTOS;  
 Excute Tarquinius fastis regalibus hosteis;  
 Factaque, fortunæque Virum: & sub Numine Tanto  
 Regia prostratis iterum Diademata monstris  
 Irradiant : Trino rutilet Reverentia Sceptro,  
 Majestatis amor : Longum furialibus armis  
 Indefensa Fides, tandem tutantibus orbi  
 Destinet Invictum fausto moderamine Martem,  
 Tot Regum Prælustre Jubar : divulsæque regno  
 Sceptra, Coronato parens submittere Regi  
 Gestiat, atque Uni fasces advolvere Dextræ.  
 Aspice fatales foliis vernantibus illo  
 Ut cœant sub Rege Rosæ : civilia rursus  
 Symbola fœcundis portendant otia seclis.  
 Ipsa Caledonias socians Testudine Gentes  
 Arctius unanimes Procerum Constantia jungat  
 Obsequiosa manus, exultabundaque passim,  
 Qua graditur, festis circumferat omnia votis  
 Rectori gratanda suo : Quæ numine Divum  
 Erigitur, tantoque tumet fulgentior ortu,  
 Trans Tamesin digno sub Regnatore Potestas;  
 Discat honorandis Solio debere Deorum  
 Cultibus : Augustæ Supplex adsuescere Stirpi,  
 Evitare minas : Tanto nos credimur Orbi,  
 Atque eadem Belgæ Sors est, quæ salva Britannis.  
 Nostra Triumphanti concors assibilat Anglo  
 Libertas, pelagoque Potens sub Vindice pugnat  
 Rege Leo; ternisq; juvat septempace Telo  
 Consentire Rosis. Fidei Par Numen adorat  
 Res Concors, Secura Domi, Si Libera Septo  
 Sufficit, atque uno imperium moderamine firmat.



Qui Genitor Britonum fatis salvantibus Hæres  
 Celsius evehitur, Trino Augustissimus Ostro;  
 Grande Patrocinium Belgæ est: Quo sospite nobis  
 Continuat Fortuna foris, pelagoque potentes  
 Imus in oppositos Regum ludibria fastus,  
 Et debellandos lætis arcessimus hosteis  
 Auspiciis: Salva sub Majestate triumphant  
 Fœdera Belgarum: & Tanti Spes Celsa Leonis  
 Junior Auriacæ erigitur Dux Stirpis Jûlus  
 Exemplo formante Virum: Prætextaque fervet  
 Martia Nassavios consummatura Parentes  
 Ausibus, & dignis Proavum contendere gestis.

At Tu, Grande Decus, Famæ Pars altera, MONCKI,  
 Inclyte Cunctator Britonum, quo Vindice Regno  
 Parta Salus; Te tot Fabiis prælustribus ætas  
 Posthuma, magnanimis feret exæquanda Camillis  
 Gloria: Tu Populo non indignantibus armis  
 Eripis imperium; Tu Regno Sceptra Jovemque  
 Concilias: magno Solium damnante tumultu  
 Luctantes animos, tempestatesque sonoras  
 Discutis, elapsamque suo moderamine Gentem  
 Fascibus instauras: Per Te languere Potentum  
 Consilia, & pavido mutans Vis Perfida Sceptro  
 Succubuit dominis Scelerum: Tu subvenis Orbi,  
 Quassatumque diu dubiis Rectoribus Anglum,  
 Totque truces Regni ruituro culmine motus  
 Solus ad obsequium, majestatemque reducis  
 Pervigil. Inversis parent Tentoria signis,  
 Castraque regali tollunt fastigia jussu,  
 Mutatisque Ducum juxta stant agmina turmis.  
 Te Ductore suis Mars impavidissimus armis  
 Creditur excussam monstris trepidantibus Uni  
 Conjurasse Fidem CAROLO: generique rigentes  
 Explorasse manus: quin Defensoribus Istis  
 Obstrinxisse ferum tutandis Viribus ensen,  
 Et Dominis cessasse lubens. Tunc undique bella

Sub-

Subsedere ; vago passim Discordia mundo  
 Exiit armatas fracto molimine partes :  
 Regalesque procul Borea melioribus astris  
 Diffugere minæ , & circum furialibus armis  
 Proscripsit Bellona moras : Quæ nuper Ibero  
 Militat adversis concors secedit ab armis  
 Gallia , certatimque alio sub foedere differt  
 Martis opus : cuncto species prætenditur Hosti ,  
 Dissimulatque suos anceps Europa furores.  
 Per Te tuta novo rediit Fiducia Regno ,  
 Dum novitas obversa labat ; civilia Gentis  
 Æquora divulsis fidunt contraria Turbis ,  
 Insultusque ruunt rabidi : Spes redditur Orbis  
 Imperio , quid in arma suis sub Regibus ausit ,  
 Quo bellatrici diffusa Britannia dextra  
 Suppositas pelagi puppes , & prælia formet  
 Mox nutu formanda Tuo , cum classica poscet  
 Regalis Vindicta ; Duces in bella cieunt  
 Ultioresque viros animi. Te vindice Celtæ  
 Et vicinorum sternens hostilia Regum  
 Agmina , Consiliis ibit validissima septis  
 Publica Vis : Triplicique Fidem jurata Coronæ  
 Acer in oppositum Virtus desæviet hostem ,  
 Præfractisque feras subdet Cervicibus iras.  
 Nec cedit sub Rege Salus Te Nectore , Tanto  
 Te Cynea Decus Imperii : cum Posthuma tandem  
 Fama parentabit Cineri , Virtutibus Ætas  
 Annuet , & celsis Laus indelebilis astris  
 Sceptra redonantem CAROLO transcribet Achillem.

KEUCHENIUS.

(d)

Ro-



ROBERTI KEUCHENII

JC.

EPIGRAMMATA  
AUGUSTA

In Restitutionem & Adventum

SERENISSIMI

MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, SCO-  
TIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGIS.

CAROLI II,

FIDEI DEFENSORIS, &c.

OMNES COELICOLAS, OMNES SUPERA  
ALTA TENENTES.

C A R O L U S II,  
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, SCOTIÆ,  
ET HIBERNIÆ REX;  
FIDEI DEFENSOR.

*IMPERIUM OCEANO, FAMAM QUI TERMINAT ASTRIS.*

**Q**uantum Instar Superis, quantum Regalibus Instar  
Vultibus: Hoc tantum Fulget adinstar ebur.  
Anglia sic Regem videt instaurata STUARTUM,  
Et Solio Dominum Ter veneranda suum.  
Coelitus Hoc victrix radiat sub Sole Caledon,  
Talis adorandum cernit Ierna jubar,  
Et populos, terrasque Deum diffundit in omnes,  
Quaque patet, tantum Luminis Orbis habet.  
Qualia servando Britoni Di sidera volvunt,  
Qui Britoni Tantum restituere Jovem.

H E N R I C A M A R I A,  
AUGUSTISSIMI DIVI CAROLI I. VIDUA.  
*LÆTA DEUM PARTV, CENTVM COMPLEXA NEPOTES,*

**I**lla Ego Borbonia germen de stirpe, STUARTO  
Nupta, Caledonias cerno redire faces;  
Et Divum regnare genus: Thamesique Serenum  
Regibus & Scepbris irradiare Diem.  
Pro Superi! quantis scintillant sidera fulcris,  
Sera quibus Patrium vespera condit ebur.  
Non Druidum jam Nata queror; non fata Brigantum,  
Dum meus imperiis conciliatur amor.  
Regnantem si ferre nefas, amplectar orantem  
Spreta Tyrannorum gloria, Læta Deum.



ROBERTI KEUCHENII  
MARIA STUART,

PRINCEPS AURIACA.

*MAGNUM COELI VENTURA SUBAXEM.*

**Q**ualis ab opposito fulgens Latonia Sole,  
Spargit inextinctum suspicienda jubar:  
Talis adorandi Soror imperiosa STUARTI  
Splendet, & AURIACO cum Duce Mater ovat.  
Celsa triumphatum CAROLUS diffundit in orbem  
Lumina, & imperio fulminat astra suo.  
Cunctorum Sol ille micat; de Lumine Cujus  
Pandit inassuetum Luna, MARIA, diem.

JACOBUS STUART,

DUX EBORACENSIS.

*MISSVS IN IMPERIUM MAGNUM, CUI DEINDE SUBIBIT.*

**Q**uem superi Imperio, Vi proscribere Tyrannis,  
Exiliisque Parem, Rex Thamesine, Tuis:  
Talibus Infractus Dux EBORACENSIS in armis  
Emicat, & regni Pars veneranda patet.  
Castora si cernis Regem, cum Castore Pollux.  
Fulget, & alterno fidere splendet apex.  
Imperio stat salva salus: Si deficit Athlas.  
Nec dum etiam fracti succubat orbis onus.

HENRICUS STUART,

DUX CLOVERNIAE.

*OSTENDENT TERRIS HUNC TANTVM FATA,  
NEQVE VLTRA ESSE SINENT.*

**M**E quoque Me Sceleris vis imperiosa Britanni  
Jussit ad externas profugitare manus:  
Trans pelagus proscribor inops: Feror exul in altum,  
Et queror in Flandro littore solus opem.  
Condolet Auriacæ clemens Fortuna Sororis,  
Et dubiis consors subvenit una meis:  
Par fatis nunc tollor ovans Regalibus: Illum  
Dî Soliis, & nos inseruere Polis.

HEN-

## HENRICA STUART,

*MARTIS SOROR ET DIVARVM SANGVINIS VNA.*

**N**ympha Caledoniæ Venerabilis altera Stirpis,  
 Filia Dis geniti relligiosa Patris.  
 Venit Læta Duci congratatura S T U A R T O,  
 Et Geminos inter constitit alma Deos.  
 Andegaro nuptura: Soror nunc altera Martis,  
 Mox Soror, & Conjux imperiosa Jovis.

## GUILIELMUS III.

PRINCEPS AURIACUS.

*ALIQVIS MAGNA DE STIRPE NEPOTVM.*

**O**rte Diis, geniture Deos: Spes Celsa Leonis;  
 Gloria Belgarum suspicienda Patrum:  
 Indue magnanimum augurio jam Stirpis Julum,  
 Et Proavos vultu belligerante refer.  
 Indue Pellæum generoso Junior ausu,  
 Vel prætextatis Hæctora pande comis.  
 Martius Auriacos mox consummabis Achilleis,  
 Et Magno haud poteris degener esse Patri.  
 Hoc spondent jam Fata Deum: dum Julius alter  
 Erigis armisoniam Rege vigente fidem.

## GEORGIUS MONCK.

*TV MAXIMVS ILLE ES,**VNVS QVI NOBIS CUNCTANDO RESTITVIS REM.*

**P**ugnasti Dux Magne domi: Te vindice, MONCKI;  
 Contudit infractum fors inopina scelus.  
 Cedunt attoniti furiis fatalibus Angli,  
 Consiliisque Pares succubuere suis.  
 Reddis adorandum Solio Populisque S T U A R T U M,  
 Sceptraque Tergeminis conciliata Rosis.  
 Cum superis partire decus Cunctator: ovanthem  
 Instaurasse, Deum est; prævaluisse, Tuum.

(e)

IN



IN REGIAM CORONAM,

VENERANDO LEMMATE

RESTITUTO REGI  
OBLATAM.

PATIENTIAE DABITUR.

**M**axime Rex, Soliis pridem exturbatus avitis,  
 Cum lueret fatis Sors truculenta suis:  
 Maxime Rex, foliis Idem Sublatus avitis,  
 Annueret fatis cum luculenta Tuis:  
 Vim, noctem, scelus, arma, dolos transgressus & iras,  
 Passus inæquandis tot graviora malis:  
 Accipe Regalem, Meriti diadema, Coronam;  
 Imperiique decus, Ter Venerande, Tui.  
 Illam devotis offert Patientia dextris,  
 Donat inoffensâ religione Fides.  
 Qui Patiens, qui Passus ovat, non dignius Illum  
 Cingere, quam titulis Dî valere Suis.  
 Imperitare, Deum est: Sed & hoc: tolerante STUARTo,  
 Tandem etiam regnis imperitante, PATI.

*Scribebam Arnheimi Gelrorum,*

Anno Christi cdo Idc LX. Restituti

Regis mirabilis

ROBERTUS KEUCHENUS. JC.

ROCHUS HOFFERUS ZIRIZAEUS  
 AUGUSTO BRITANNIARUM &c. REGI.  
 C A R O L O II,

S.

**D**Um discors, qua terra patet, regnabat Erinhs,  
 Et Bellona vagos Martis agebat equos;  
 Dum furor armorum bellum undique & undique bellum,  
 Jactabatque feras, sanguineasque manus;  
 Atque, Europæi disrupto fœdere mundi,  
 Flagitii, & facies plurima cædis erat:  
 Tuta Caledoniæ peragebant otia gentes,  
 Et tranquilla suis Insula stabat aquis.  
 Pax populos concors divisos orbe ligabat;  
 Non timor armorum, non peregrinus amor.  
 Res fallax Fortuna rotat, quæ regna, vel urbes  
 Fælices stabili non finit esse gradu.  
 Hinc data libertas odiis, diductataque partes  
 In varias Manes Anglia passa suos.  
 Non longam potuit pacem, non ferre quietem;  
 Armorum rabiem movit & ipsa quies.  
 Et Mars civilis, turpisque licentia ferri,  
 Et placuit proprio sanguine fœda manus.  
 Et juvit mediis etiam pugnare medullis,  
 Visceraque imperii dilacerare sui.  
 Persuasit sibi quisque nefas, discordia jussit  
 Omne malum, & cives conseruisse manus.  
 Inque suum sævire Patrem, sacrumque cruento  
 Ense, pudor sæcli! desecuisse caput.  
 O furor insani sceleris! Mens talia fando  
 Horret, & à lacrymis vix tenet ora meis.  
 Hinc fuga tot Procerum patriâ de sede, Ducumque,  
 Dum vix spes vitæ, aut mortis honesta fuit.  
 Dum rupit vis jura feròx, Astræa madentem  
 Tristior infandâ cæde reliquit humum.



Exilium miseris fati solamen acerbi,  
Erroresque mali mite levamen erant.  
Si peteret solas, vel ficto crimine, fiscus  
Insidiosus opes, poena benigna fuit.  
Ipse Britannorum Princeps regnisque, domoque  
Expulsus, fociis fratribus, exul erat:  
Carolus exul erat triplicis diadematis hæres,  
Securæ vario nescius orbe fugæ.  
Sed tamen antè, licet disiectis undique turmis,  
Venturi fælix temporis omen erat;  
Emicuitque favor nova per miracula coeli,  
Quum fugit laqueos, Cromveliane, tuos.  
Servavitque unctum rebus melioribus olim,  
Mira caput magni cura, manusque Dei:  
Perque infelices duxit fæliciter oras,  
Ambiguasque vias, implicitamque fugam.  
Hoc nemus Hamptoniæ novit, saltusque profundi,  
Quêis licuit paucos delituisse dies,  
Atque annosa cavo profugum quæ robore quercus  
Texit, & hospitio fovit amica suo.  
Arbor erat longos fessi miserata labores;  
Mitior & populis sylva ferebat opem.  
Hic jacuit cultu regali exutus, & armis  
Carolus, at jacuit non sine Rege tamen:  
Hic domus, hic sedes, magnique palatia regni,  
Et, quod Londinum non erat, arbor erat.  
Ferratam vireat nunquam passura securim,  
Hospitis æternum stet memor illa sui.  
Janaque Lana fuit tantarum conscia rerum,  
Et vidit Domini tristia fata sui;  
Vidit, & ingemuit; tandem est gavisâ periclis,  
Per varios casus, tot superesse tamen;  
Præsumpsitque boni prælagia læta futuri,  
Et cepit fausti Numinis inde fidem.  
Mascula se Regis commisit foemina fati,  
Et voluit metui præposuisse necem.

Ex-

Expediitque dolis Dominum sub imagine Servi,  
Elusitque truces, hoste sequente, minas.  
O pietas ævis nunquam moritura nepotum!  
O pulchrum famæ nobilioris opus!  
Sic quæsitâ fuit, sic Regi inventa per artes,  
Posteaque in totum restituenda salus.  
Interea subigit cunctas Olivarius urbes,  
Et capit indignâ regia sceptrâ manu.  
Liberâ gens servire cupit, parere Tyranno;  
Et juga truncato Principe dura pati.  
Libertas ut verâ perit, sic ficta ministros  
In miserum populos compede necit opus.  
Tandem & ficta perit, vario confusa tumultu,  
Impatiensque novi est Terra Britannâ Ducis.  
Æmula vis animos hominum moderamine nullo  
Concitat, & præceps ambitione furor.  
Hic tenet, ille petit regnum, variata potestas  
Fluctuat, estque fides lubrica, nulla quies:  
Vix color imperii, minimas discordia rerum  
Concutit, & turpes datque, iteratque vices.  
Anglia mactati damnât sua crimina Regis,  
Anglia, quæ dederat funera, funus habet.  
Servitiumque suum, atque extorris triste perosa  
Principis exilium, quærit, & optat opem.  
Sed nescit medicina viam, dum Monquius æquum  
Gentibus è Scoto limite fidus adest.  
Solut hic astringit lacerati vulnera regni,  
Congeriemque rudem solvit, & omne chaos.  
Et removet civile nefas, gentisque pudorem,  
Et reddit patriæ jusque piumque suæ.  
Et Regem regnare facit, reducemque paternis  
Restituit sceptris, restituitque suis.  
Vendicat Albiones veteri sine sanguine fato,  
Et cum Rege suam vendicat ipse domum.  
At tu magna Patris, prolesque augusta Stuarti,  
Dum fortuna redit, dum tibi prisca salus;

(f)

Dum=



Dumque tibi meritis, non armis, fama refurgit,  
 Dumque animos hominum, non modò regna, capis;  
 Dum sperata diu cernunt spectacula cives,  
 Dumque suum Dominum te reverenter habent;  
 Parce precor Patriæ, culpamque ignosce fatenti,  
 Posse est magnanimi plectere, nolle tamen.  
 Horret ad invisi nomen feralè Tyranni,  
 Fataque, quæ sensit, Cromveliana timet.  
 At se legitimo lætatur Rege potitam,  
 Et vovet ut regnis sit tibi firma domus.  
 Parce precor, sceleris labem tersisse laborat,  
 Et, quo se miseram polluit, odit opus.  
 Sed quid ago? Tu sponte tuâ placabilis iræ es,  
 Tuque Tuos populos, sicut amaris, amas.

ROCHUS HOFFERUS,  
 ZIRIZÆVS.

## IN EFFIGIEM REGIS CAROLI II

AD FORTUNAM.

**H**unc sese artifici Populis dat in ære videndum  
 CAROLUS, Augustæ spes recidiva domûs;  
 Quem fata immeritum regnis fraudare Paternis;  
 Post rerum infestas erubuere vices.  
 Ille diu (quod victa viri virtute fateris)  
 Perfidiæ crimen, fors inimica tuæ;  
 Sacra Britannorum turbatis anchora rebus,  
 Et Patriæ fero jam sapientis amor,  
 Suspicit excussum Capiti diadema rogatus,  
 Sceptraque plebejas non bene passa manus.  
 Profectum, Fortuna, nihil, vel cæde Paternâ,  
 Vel quati exilio, bis scelerata, tibi est.  
 Accepta auspiciis proavitis Regna referri  
 Dum prohibes meritis vindicat empta suis.  
 Dilue Sacrilegæ maculam, rea, dilue noxæ;  
 Ne tibi Posteritas hoc licuisse gemat.

Fata

Fata nisi expugnas fatis adversa secundis,  
 Aeternum invidiæ Colla gravabit onus,  
 Expiet innumeris Patrium caput ille triumphis.  
 Absolvi haud aliâ lege, nefanda, potes.

NICOLAUS HEINSIUS, Dan. F.

*Ad Augustum Britanniarum Regem,*

CAROLUM SECUNDUM,  
 DE MONKIANIS LAUDIBUS.

**I**nspecta scripta Duci facilis præconia magno,  
 Maxime Rex : neque enim sunt aliena tibi.  
 E domito victor quam Monkius hoste paravit,  
 Auspiciis causæ debita palma tuæ est.

Fortissimo Heroi

GEORGIO MONKIO;

*Oppressæ rei Britannicae Liberatori inclito.*

**H**ic Vir, hic est, serâ cumulent quem laude nepotes,  
 Quemque senes Fasti, Musaque jactet anus;  
 Quo conculcæ respirant vindice leges :  
 Tempore sustinuit qui bonus esse malo.  
 Invictam præstare fidem qui Regibus ausus,  
 His patriam asseruit, cum sibi posset, humum.  
 Cesserat in spoliis latronibus, inque rapinam  
 Squallidus assiduâ cæde Britannus ager :  
 Captivo Procerum stipatus ab agmine carcer,  
 Vixque pares pœnis tortor & uncus erant :  
 Exilium vitæ numeratum in parte beatæ :  
 Undique nil meritas fiscus agebat opes :  
 Regia carnifici cervix objecta nefando,  
 Sceptraque plebæi præda furoris erant :  
 Credita mancipiis regni tutela salusque,  
 Et populus viles liber adorat heros.  
 Tentarant alii numerosam tollere pestem,  
 Haud datur indomito par medicina malo.

(f) 2

Con-



Contudit obscœnæ fregitque tyrannidis hydram  
 Monkius, Herculeâ versus in arma manu.  
 Monkius amovit funesti dedecus ævi,  
 Sæculaue absolvit crimine nostra suo.  
 Harmodios Atthis, Brutos ne Roma loquatur;  
 Pulchrius hæc longè dextra peregit opus.  
 Sanguine (quod stupeas) nec adorea constitit ullo,  
 Palmaque se facilem passa sine ense capi est.  
 Hinc trepidas ultrix mentes agitabat Erinnyes:  
 Hinc læsa stantes pro pietate Dei  
 Dant animos, coeptisque favent vix Marte parato,  
 Laurea prævenit spem properata suam.  
 Dira reos scelerum facies & conscius horror  
 Impulit attonitos, admonuitque sui.  
 Cesserunt causæ damnantis imagine victi,  
 E debellato laus minor hoste foret  
 Poenæque cum culpæ nec crux sat digna daretur,  
 Vindictam posuit nobilis ira suam.  
 Opprimit armatum clementia nuda furorem.  
 Hoc patriæ Patrem mite decebat opus.  
 Incutere haud ullum sceleri tormenta ruborem,  
 Optime Dux, poterant: sed tua dextra potest.

NIC. HEINSIUS, Dan. F.

*Fortissimo Heroi,*

GEORGIO MONKIO,

*Britannici Imperii Regisque Restauratori.*

CREDITUR & memorant, monstrum letale subactum,  
 Quo Regis tandem filia salva fuit.  
 Quod clarum facinus celebratur & esse GEORGI;  
 Hinc Tutelaris Anglicus ille Deus:  
 Nomine servato nunc hæc non fabula de te  
 Narratur, sed res perbenè gesta patet:

Nam

Nam Britonum subigis monstrum, cui lumen ademptum,  
 Quo regna infandis libera facta malis;  
 CAROLUS imperio jam dudum exutus avito,  
 Illi nunc etiam restituendus adest.  
 Sic in te verus datur esse GEORGIUS Heros:  
 Te Protectorem terra Britannia colat.

JACOBUS BASELIUS.

Ecclesiastes Kerckwerviensis.

## C A R O L O S E C U N D O

*Magnæ Britanniae, &c. Regi.*

**S**ic variat Fortuna vices! Sic nubila tandem  
 Secula, & infandi disperiere dies!  
*Anglia* Tartareis dudum concussa sagitis,  
 Et Domino & sceptris heu! viduata piis,  
 Nunc tandem rediviva, caput super æthera tollit,  
 Et Regem & Dominum noscit, ut ante, suum.  
*Alma dies*, sperata dies, quo Regia sceptrâ,  
 Et viget afflictæ Relligionis honos:  
 Quo Batavum communis amor, communia surgunt  
 Omnia, & *Vnanimis* in Tua vota *Patres*.  
*Alma dies*, sperata dies, quo Belgica Regem  
 Suspicit, & toto gaudia corde trahit.  
*Alma dies*, sperata dies, quo viribus altis  
 Anglia cum Batavis pangere fœdus amat.  
*Alma dies*, sperata dies, quo vita resurgit,  
 Et Regi, & Regi subdita tota cohors.  
*Anglia* crede mihi, si fas ita credere Vati,  
 Nunc Tua, quæ jacuit gloria, nata domi est.  
*Belgica* crede mihi, si fas ita credere Vati,  
 Nunc tua si dubia est gloria, certa domi est.  
 Addite vim vestris debellatricibus armis,  
 Et tremat heroâ, pars inimica, manu.  
 Sic Sucones, sic arma ruant adversa Tyrannum,  
 Et cadat horrendis, qui negat orsa, modis.

(g)

Pax



Pax orbis, Tua sceptrā cluānt. Sit mundus Eōus  
 Testis, & Occidua, proh diadema! plagā.  
 Hæreo in obtutu quā se explicat aureus æther,  
 Et quā se lætis ingerit ominibus.  
 Quid verbis? dum verba negant se offerre paratis,  
 Et Vatem & mentem Fata stupenda tegunt.  
 Redde Deo, Rex magne, Tuo quæ debita Regi,  
 Et regat hæc quæ sunt sceptrā gerenda Deus.

FRANCISCUS PLANTE.

V. D. M. Bredanus.

Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi

C A R O L O S E C U N D O;

D. G. Magnæ Britannia, Francia, & Hibernia Regi,  
 Fidei Defensoris &c.

*E Batavis in Angliam ad Regnum vocato &  
 proficiscenti.*

**A**nglia, Protectore diu suppressa feroci,  
 Erige te, Regi restituenda tuo,  
 Et detestando statuam pro pegmate divis  
 Manibus ante sacras pone, severa, fores,  
 Quæ gravis insculptas truncati Principis umbras  
 Imperet à tota posteritate coli.  
 Regnorumque trium folio Successor avito  
 Perduraturum in sæcula sumat ebur,  
 Invidiamque odiumque sui proscribat amore,  
 Et Superis gratum tollat ad astra caput,  
 Tota quod obverso Tellus veneretur ocello,  
 Propitiumque sibi cernere Belga queat.  
 Sic tua se tractus diffundet Fama per omnes,  
 Oppositisque tibi Gentibus horror eris.  
 Albionum Populi Regnatorisque S T U A R T I  
 Batavia crescet vineta salute salus.

Hoc

Hoc reduces Domina cum Majestate curules  
 Atque uno cultus postulet ore Deus.  
 Sic placida Carolo faveant afflatibus auræ,  
 Pacatasque secet, quæ tua puppis, aquas.  
 Excipiatque suum generosa Britannia Regem,  
 Et Patriam damnet relligiosa necem,  
 Authoresque solo Nemesis deturbet inulto;  
 Aeternumque procul mittat in exilium.  
 Vive diu felix, MONKI, pretiumque laboris  
 Accipe quod sceptri dat tibi largus amor.  
 Dirige tantarum tanto sub Principe rerum  
 Pondera, & augustam perge fovere domum.  
 Vosque Viri geminas, reliqui qui conditis Ædes,  
 Et famulam Solio contribuistis opem,  
 Vivite concordēs, Caroloque carentia nuper  
 Regna coronato condite cum CAROLO.

C. BOYUS.

## IN DISCESSUM

CAROLI SECUNDI  
 MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ &c. REGIS  
 è littoribus Hollandiæ.

CAROLE Rex, modò qui, foliis exutus avitis,  
 Lufus Fortunæ luxuriantis eras:  
 Te, nova pertæsi, revocant ad prisca Britanni,  
 Raptaque de manibus sceptrā paterna tuis.  
 Classis adest; & jam ripis allapfa Batavis  
 Stat Sceverinæo multa carrina falò.  
 Nil restat præter celsas conscendere puppes:  
 Nunc aderit, pandat qui tua vela, Notus.  
 Te cava servavit quondam è certamine quercus:  
 Nunc cava te quercus in tua regna vehet.  
 Hunc dant fata tibi finem, Rex magne, laborum:  
 Sceptrum fit longi terminus exilii.

J. WESTERBAEN.



*Ad Serenissimum ac Potentissimum* PRINCIPEM  
CAROLUM SECUNDUM  
MAGNAE BRITANNIAE &C.  
REGEM,

*Regno recenter restitutum.*

**Q**uam subito cecidit cujus scelerata tyrannis  
Altius esse aliquid Regibus ausa fuit!  
Quam subito rediit, populi Pater, exilio Rex!  
Tempora, fata, vices tam mora nulla rotat.  
Ecce alius toto vultus jam cernitur orbe,  
Nec modo quæ placuit, nunc quoque larva placet.  
Vix hostis dempta est facies, succedit amici:  
Ecce triumphator, qui fuit exul, adest.  
Sed Tibi qui tales vultu, Rex maxime, scenas  
Immoto, immotâ cernere mente potes,  
Quam tibi in adversa, tam constans forte secunda,  
Hoc ego (nec melius quid datur orbe) precor:  
Ut possis Veros prudens discernere Amicos  
Tot Personatas inter Amicitias.

ROMANE

*In Effigiem Ejusdem* MAIESTATIS.

**M**ajestas & amor populi, gravitasque benigna  
Quam bene Regali cernitur in facie!  
Ignoscis Populo, Rex Clementissime, sed qui  
Jam grave supplicium, Te caruisse, tulit.  
Ne furor is redeat modò docta Britannia tantum  
Sis memor, & dicas: Te sine qualis eram?

Per DeVM regnet CaroLVs:  
Per CaroLVM regnet DeVs,

IDEM.

VIR-

## VIRGINIS DORDRACEÆ

Ut primogenitæ &amp; primariæ Hollandicarum urbis

CONGRATULATIO

Dicta

CAROLO SECUNDO,

*Magna Britannia &c. Regi, in transitu Hagam Comitit versus proficiscenſi die 14 May 1660.*

**A**ccede auspiciis lætis ad Virginis Urbem  
 Regali Princeps sanguine Nate sacro.  
 Mœnia tuta petes, nec quæ potuere ruinæ  
 Vincere, ad exemplar, cujus es ipse typus  
 Rex invictæ malis: prima hic vestigia siste,  
 Et gravidum multo pone labore caput.  
 Flumina lassato tribuant tibi nostra quietem:  
 Nulla quies mediis, quâ fruiturus aquis  
 Gravior esse potest, queis cum tribuisse salutem  
 Juverit, ornabit te quoque diva Salus:  
 Et stabit fortuna loco, non mobilis omni  
 Ultraque; si vires si capimusve vices,  
 Regibus ulla fuit Statio non fida Britannis  
 Plus, quam quæ cernis tecta paterna, domos:  
 Hinc sedes petiere suas, & sceptrâ Parentum,  
 Qualis Honos, ex his Finibus Hospes abis,  
 Patria prima mihi merito dedit otia fandi.  
 Nunc tecum fari munera prima puto.  
 Ne peregrina tibi videar Rex optime Regum,  
 Aspice quæ Regni membra virosque gero:  
 Suspicietque simul populosi regna Britanni,  
 Qualiter ex ipsis unguibus esse Leo  
 Noscitur; hic populi prostant commercia vestri.  
 Quæ Regni socios more modoque ligant.  
 Militiam lustrato tuam, qua Patria pollet:  
 Præsidium quin Spes Urbibus una fuit;  
 Cum ferus adversus sæviret membra Tyrannus  
 Albanus; furias, Castra ducemque premens.  
 Illinc cognosces numerosi Militus usum,  
 Anglia quem Regi servat Amica suo.

(h)

Arma



Arma virosque , rates videas in portibus ipsis ;  
 Ista Britannorum propria nempe manent ,  
 Mauricius queis Ductor Ovans , Fredericus in armis  
 Natus Arausiades , & Gulielmus avus ,  
 Sæpe hostes vicere truces : quæ Moenia Bredæ  
 Incolis , exiguo tempore præda fuit.  
 Nassavium germen , Patris morientis ideam ,  
 Et Matris Mariæ pignus utrumque vide :  
 Illic invenies permistum sanguine sidus ,  
 Quid posset Batavo clarius esse Polo !  
 Henricæa Parens gaude , quocumque locorum  
 Te tulerit luctus , Rex tibi natus adest :  
 Ille tibi lachrimas vultu deterget obortas  
 Restauraturus pignora chara tibi.  
 Rex Lodovice fave fratri sua regna petenti ,  
 Adde preces , jubet hoc Regia causa , pares.  
 Vosque Patres Patriæ Redivivi Patris amoena  
 Nomina adorâte , & sit pia cura simul ,  
 UT BENE CONVENIANT ET IN UNA SEDE MORENTUR  
 MAIESTAS ET AMOR , gentis utrimque datæ ,  
 Sis salvus, Rex Magne, mihi ; Tibi terna resurgunt  
 Regna , Deus votis debuit ista piis.  
 Ajax armatus , sis cautus inermis Achillis  
 Consilio , virtus monstret ad astra viam.  
 Sit dispar Patris Fatum tibi ; Maxime Regum ,  
 Nestoreos annos , fataque læta precor.  
 Sis bonus usque tuis , cum nunc antiqua SECUNDUS  
 Regna recepturus , sis memor usque tui ,  
 Et socios defende tuos ; COLLIDIMUR UNA ,  
 FRANGIMUR : hæc eadem fors utriusque manet.  
 Jamque Vale, Rex Magne, mihi ; sed vela priusquam  
 Vota ferant , paucis , non rediture , Vale :  
 CAROLE REDDE VICEM : QUID GAUDIA NOSTRA MORARIS ?  
 TE MODO REGE DATO, CAROLE REDDE VICEM.

R. de CARPENTIER.

AD

## CAROLUM SECUNDUM,

Serenissimum Magnæ Britanniae &amp;c. Regem,

*Urbem Dordrechtum prætervehentem 25. May 1660. quando  
continuo scitu, lapidei Martis, qui ante portas est, caput hu-  
meris avulsum & in terram prolapsus est, & civis non  
vulgaris, cui nomen Petro van Godewijck, ad pe-  
des Regis casu provolutus est.*

**P**ertæsus Martis, magno, Rex, flumine Mosæ  
Dum veheris, cecidit Martis inane caput,  
Et non æqua Deo qui gestat nomina Petrus,  
Adlapsus pedibus, Carole Magne, tuis,  
Omen inest rebus, nec nomen displicet ipsum.  
Petrus & ipse casus signa benigna duo.  
Anglia sic pariter lævi discrimina Martis  
Propulset felix, bellaque dira cadant.  
Lapideum cecidit caput & Petrina figura  
Belligeri Petri, sed tibi Papa cadat.  
Est casus in lapsu Petri non unus, ad ima  
Quod ruit is casus est; quod prope Te casus est.  
At casus à coelo est. sine Numine nil cadit usquam.  
Petrus Papa tuos sic cadat ante pedes.

JAC. LYDIUS.

*Ad Serenissimum Potentissimumque Principem,*

## CAROLUM SECUNDUM,

*Magnæ Britanniae, &c. Regi.*

**M**axime Rex, qui post digna atque indigna relatu  
Fata, jubar remeas in tua regna novum,  
Sed prius introitu Batavos dignaris amico,  
Nec quoque præteriti vis meminisse mali,  
Et cupis, ut rursus coeant in fœdera dextræ,  
Auspice quæ coelo conciliavit amor,

(h) 2

Dū-



Duceris Haganis humeris inuectus & ulnis.

O fortunatos Te veniente lares!

Excipit hospitio Te Belgica, quale mereris,

Et quo non Batavum grandius orbis habet:

Mauritius, nomen nunquam sine laude loquendum,

Sidus inocciduum Solis utraque domo,

Te venerabundus, Te publicus hospes adorat,

Withaliumque tuum nunc cupit esse tuum;

Illud in augurium praesens, Auguste, vacabat,

Humanoque patens debuit esse Jovi.

Hic Britonum-votis, hic applaudente Batavo,

Antiquaque fide, CAROLE, latus ades.

Offertur, quod jure suum est; Diadema coronæ,

Confluit huc Britonum purpura & omnis honos.

Te dominum sibi speratum Theris omnibus undis

Te, Te expectatum vela secunda vehant.

Crede quod interea vox hæc comitetur euntem;

SCEPTRA STUARTORUM FUGITER ASTRA BEENT.

STET FORTUNA DOMUS, ET AVI DOMINENTUR AVORUM,

NEC NISI CUM MUNDO DEPEREUNTE RUAT.

HENRICUS BRUNO.

*In Conspectum S. R. Majestatis*

C A R O L I S E C U N D I

M A G N Æ B R I T A N N I Æ, &c. REGIS

*Et Celsissimi Principis*

G U L I E L M I H E N R I C I

A U R A U S I O N E N S I U M P R I N C I P I S, &c.

**Q**ualis purpureo Titan porrectus ab ortu  
Diffundit rutilas, dum fugat astra comas,

Talis, Io, CAROLUS lustrat feliciter urbes;

Talis ab occasu ritè Parentis adest;

Ille quidem triplicis tot post spineta coronæ,

Pest malè truncatum per scelus omne caput;

Nunc

Nunc videt æterni miracula lætior horti,  
 Elysi campi lilia, mista rosis,  
 Nunc movet Angelicis comitatus catibus haros,  
 Davidicâ Christo calica plectra lyrâ.  
 Calcat & infani, calcat ludibria Mundi,  
 Sanctus & ignoscens hostibus inde suis;  
 Filius, ingenuis dudum sperata Britannis  
 Aurea, post cæli nubila, stella micat:  
 Perfundit splendore, poli meliore sereno,  
 Numine præsentî, te decus, Haga, novum.  
 Cernitur & tenero surgens Gulielmus Eöo  
 Andromacha soboles Hectoræ digna, Puer.  
 Cernitur, æthereæ cum lampade, cernitur, ecce,  
 Sic geminis Soles hîc triplicare diem.  
 O utinam tenebræ nunquam post tanta sequantur  
 Lumina, Belga tibi, sive, Britanne, tibi.  
 Non prius his terræ privetur lucibus orbis,  
 Quàm videat cælum destituisse jubar.

HENRICUS BRUNO.

*In Effigiem Regiam.*

**E**ffigiem Regis, quem jure Britannia mater  
 In gremium recipit devenerata suum,  
 Suspice, Belga, nec aspectu satiare sereno:  
 Nubila si subitis vidimus astra malis,  
 Si Batavis nox ulla fuit, nox ulla Britannis,  
 Hic facie reddet, reddet utrisque diem.

IDEM.

AD  
 CAROLUM SECUNDUM,  
 POTENTISSIMUM REGEM  
 BRITANNIARUM.  
 SUPER PUBLICATA AMESTIA.

**L**ubrica quàm multos patitur prudentia lapsus,  
 Quantus & humanis casibus error inest?  
 Dixerunt veteres, \* regnabit sanguine multo  
 Ad regnum quisquis venit ab exilio.

\* Sueton.  
 in Tiber.

(i)

Nos



Nos aliter longè, quia nunc, ter Maxime Regum,  
 Illa fit exemplo regula falsa tuo.  
 Ne quisquam vitæ metuat cavistis uterque,  
 Anglia te revocans, Tu bene prospiciens.  
 Illa quidem non victa, ast tot pertæsa malorum,  
 Trina dedit dextræ sceptrā gerenda Tuā.  
 Tu, bonus ignoscens rapuit quos devius error,  
 Suscipis imperium, sed sine cæde, novum.  
 Dicet posteritas, *regnabit sanguine nullo*  
*Ad regnum benè qui venit ab exilio.*

Guil: Grotius.

A D

## CAROLUM SECUNDUM

*Magna Britannia Regem &c.*

**L**ætā per innumeros se tollit Fama triumphos,  
 Lingentemque suo jam nomine personat orbem  
 CAROLUS, & veterem jam prospicit Anglia Regem:  
 Anglica se quantis attollet gloria rebus?  
 Et quantos iterum tali sub Rege Britannos  
 Cernemus? solus veterum Decora alta Parentum  
 Restituet, sua Tempia Jovi, sua Prælia Marti,  
 Et Themidi sua Jura: Sibi sic denique reddet  
 Anglia se, Gentique decus, cum Sceptra resumet  
 CAROLUS, & læto dominabitur ore Britannis.  
 Fælicem nimium tanto sub Principe gentem!  
 Fælices etiam Batavos! queis jungere dextram  
 Et cupit æterno componere fœdere bella.  
 Vos Dii, qui tanto decorastis munere terras,  
 Et servate diu, serusque patentia cæli  
 Limina defunctus repetat, sic Anglia terris  
 Imperium & magno laudes æquabit Olympo.

JAC. VANDER DOES.

## IN NUMMUM TRIUMPHALEM

RESTITUTO REGE

EXCUSUM

FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA.

**E**Minet, & rutilo victor supereminet auro,  
 Auguriique faces vibrat in ære Sui.  
 Undique Regalis scintillant fulgura recti:  
 Jamque Deum visu publicus orbis habet.  
 Floret tergemino constans Concordia Regno,  
 Sceptraque tot validis colligat arcta modis.  
 Nunc inscripta novis nascentur nomina terris  
 Regis, & in Geminis conspicienda Rosis:  
 Quin auro qui floret ovans; florentia Musis  
 Condet, & Imperiis aurea secla suis.

KEUCHENIUS.

VOTVM ET SALVS

AD ILLUSTRUM VIRUM

CONSTANTINUM HUGENIUM

EQUITEM, ZULECHEMI ET ZEELHEMI

TOPARCHAM,

CELSISSIMO ARAUSIONENSIVM PRINCIPI

A CONSILIIS ET SECRETIS

PRO

SALUTE ET IMPERIO,

MAGNI BRITANNIARVM REGIS

CAROLI II.

KALENDIS AUSPICIBUS ANNI POST

RESTITUTO MIRABILEM SEQUENTIS,

CHRISTICI IDC LXI,

**S**alve Poëta: plurimumque, CONSTANTER  
 Salve Senator, & Toparcha ter salve.

ZULECHEME salve, &amp; vive Principi salvus,

Idemque Princeps &amp; Salus Poëtarum

CONSTANS perenna: dum STUARTUS &amp; BELGA,

Regisque constat Belgicæque Majestas.

(i) 2

Hæc



Hæc vota festis nuncupata sub fastis  
 Cape tota, Regi queis Britannico sacros  
 Precamur annos, Imperique longævam,  
 FIDEIQUE, Solio prævalente Tutelam.  
 Non jam Triumphis, maximisque mirandis  
 Superbus inſto, grandiorque regales  
 Apto cothurnos: ALITER HOC SACRUM CONSTAT  
 CUI CONSTAT UNUS, QUI SUI SUI CONSTAT,  
 DEBEMUS OMNES: Debito repræſentat  
 Hos inſolutos Muſa Gelra *οὐδ' ὄντας*.

MARS ORBIS HÆRES, TERROR ORBIS AC TUTOR;  
 MARS ORBIS, ATHLAS, IMPERANTIUM LUMEN,  
 FIDEIQUE NUMEN COELITUS REDONATUM:  
 DOLOS ET ARMA, MACHINASQUE TRANSGRESSUS;  
 INVICTUS ARMIS, NEC TAMEN FEROX ARMIS;  
 ASTU STUARTUS MAJOR, AT VALENS ASTU,  
 FELIX TRIMPHIS, ET PIUS TRIUMPHATOR,  
 CUNCTIS VFRENDUS, INDOMABILIS CUNCTIS,  
 DIS ET BRITANNIS, BELGIOQUE SUBVECTUS,  
 DIS ET BRITANNIS, BELGIOQUE REX VIVAT.

KEUCHENIUS.

